

Security forces net 'a big, big fish' as three are killed in Co Tyrone village street ambush

Top IRA gunman shot dead by SAS

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE IRA admitted last night that three men shot dead by the SAS in Co Tyrone yesterday were on "active service", meaning they were on their way to try to kill someone.

The three included the IRA's leading gunman in mid-Ulster, Peter Ryan, who had been on the run from prison for a decade. He was said to have been directly responsible for the murder of many off-duty police and soldiers over 14 years. "He was undoubtedly their top man for years," a senior RUC officer said. "A big, big fish."

Another of those shot was said to have been involved in the killing of the former Northern Ireland Speaker Sir Norman Strong and his son, James, in 1981. Lawrence McNally, the brother of a Sinn Féin councillor, was also alleged by Unionists to have killed three RUC officers. The third man was named as 21-year-old Tony Dorris.

Their deaths, which provoked immediate claims of a shoot-to-kill policy, brought to ten the number of people killed in covert army operations since January last year. Most of the operations are

thought to have involved the SAS.

In yesterday's incident, soldiers involved in a "specialist covert army operation" fired up to 200 shots at the men's hijacked Vauxhall Cavalier just after it crossed Ballinderry bridge on the road to Coagh at 7.30am. The car exploded into flames and careered along the road before coming to a halt in front of a restaurant, setting fire to another vehicle.

Witnesses said that after the shootings, two badly burnt bodies lay partly out of the car and two rifles were recovered. Security chiefs believe the men had been planning to shoot at a group of Protestant workmen waiting to be collected by friends in the Main Street. A senior policeman said last night: "Pete Ryan was a close-quarter specialist. He liked to get as near to his victim as possible."

The army denied claims that it was operating a shoot-to-kill policy, but Francis Malloy, a Sinn Féin spokesman, said it was obvious from available reports that no attempt had been made to stop the car or arrest its occupants. Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin president, claimed the shootings were an act of simple revenge for the deaths of three Ulster Defence Regiment soldiers killed by the IRA in the lorry bombing of a barracks in Co Armagh on Friday night.

Unionists, who have long called for a more interventionist strategy by the security forces, applauded the action. The Rev William McCrea, MP for Mid-Ulster, described it as an effective and welcome operation. "These men were on a mission of death. They have now fallen into the pit they had planned for others. It seems justice has been done. Innocent life has been spared and I think we have got to be thankful for that. No one gleans over the fact of death, but I would rather have dead terrorists than dead innocent people."

The shootings, yards from



The hijacked Vauxhall Cavalier in which the three IRA men died in the village of Coagh, Co Tyrone, yesterday. The SAS fired up to 200 shots at the car, which burst into flames



Prince William: blow to head by golf club

Prince in hospital

By ALAN HAMILTON

PRINCE William was last night admitted to Great Ormond Street children's hospital after being accidentally hit on the head with a golf club during a supervised playtime at Ludgrove, his preparatory school near Wokingham, Berkshire.

The prince, aged eight, was detained overnight. Buckingham Palace said the accident happened after lunch on the school putting green.

The prince, second in line to the throne, was driven by a police officer to the Royal Berkshire Hospital in Reading, where he was joined by his parents, the Prince and Princess of Wales. He was later taken to the London hospital.

Major insists his ideas show he is in charge

By PHILIP WEBSTER AND NICHOLAS WOOD

THE prime minister insisted yesterday he was leading from the front by spearheading the search for new policies and hinted at further interest rate cuts in the summer.

John Major and his party chairman, Chris Patten, acted to calm Conservative nerves in the opinion polls, the deepening recession and the likelihood of a long haul to the general election.

In what seemed an open attempt to reassure the Thatcherite wing of the party, Mr Patten promised policies to safeguard and build on the inheritance of the past decade and said that he hoped Mrs Thatcher would play a leading role in the election campaign.

Mr Major, after hosting a Chequers conference of leading businessmen, public servants and public sector watchdogs on his much-heralded citizens' charter, promised that the final proposals to be unveiled in a white paper next month would have teeth. He pledged "eye-catching ideas". The charter is aimed at raising standards in the public services across Whitehall, local authorities, health and education. It will give consumers new rights of redress in the face of sloppy performance and institute a system of rewards and penalties to spur the public sector.

Mr Major said: "The white paper will specifically mention areas that we propose to deal with, how we propose to deal with them and set up the timescale for doing so."

With cabinet ministers almost openly acknowledging that the election may have to be delayed till next year, Labour accused the govern-

ment of stalling. John Cunningham, its campaign manager, said: "Mr Major is playing for time in the hope he can save the Conservative party but what we need is policies that will save Britain from even more damage."

As Conservative MPs returned to Westminster, calling for renewed cuts in interest rates, Mr Major moved to meet their concerns by pointing out that over the last "two to two and a half months" the government had cut interest rates by 3.5 per cent, which was more than its critics had been demanding. However, the benefits of these reductions had yet to "hit the high street", he said.

Hinting that more cuts were on the way, Mr Major said: "As and when it is appropriate to make reductions we will do so but I am not going to anticipate when that might be." He said that interest rates were 11.5 per cent "and falling".

Mr Patten's promise to safeguard the Thatcher inheritance, in a BBC Radio interview and a speech in Ayr, was clearly aimed at ending the damaging but persistent suggestions of a rift between the Thatcherites and the Major government. These were given added force at the weekend by a report, vehemently denied, that Mrs Thatcher had voiced considerable misgivings about her successor.

The prime minister appeared to be giving a similar signal when he chose to be flanked by two identifiably Thatcherite ministers, Francis Maude and John Redwood, when he gave his Downing Street press conference on the charter summit.

Mr Patten, interviewed on

Lost divers survive day in ocean

By PETER DAVENPORT AND PETER VICTOR

TWO divers who had been presumed dead after they went missing at sea walked into an RAF station yesterday as rescue co-ordinators were preparing to call off an air and sea search for their bodies.

Dennis Wallace, aged 38, a lorry driver, and Thomas Russell, aged 25, a former Royal Marines diver, went missing on Sunday during an expedition off the Farne Islands, Northumberland, with sub-aqua club colleagues.

The men survived 23 hours in the North Sea, swimming 15 miles at night against adverse currents. The two, who roped themselves together, saw rescue helicopter crews fly overhead five times without detecting them.

British, Belgian and French rescue services last night tried to save two fishermen believed trapped in an upturned French trawler that capsized six miles off Dunkirk at midday yesterday. French police said that a crane ship was towing it slowly to Dunkirk.

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Divers' ordeal, page 3

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LAW AND POLITICS

Michael Zander backs the case for a justice minister and says cabinet rank is more important than a legal background Page 29

LAW AND CHILDREN

Sir Frederick Lawton says in the wake of the 'pindown' cases that common sense, not law, is needed in managing young people Page 29

LEGAL AID

Peter Carter-Ruck and Andrew Thomas argue the case for reform ahead of today's announcement of changes to the scheme Page 31

INSIDE

Car sales drop
New car sales are set to register one of the biggest monthly falls on record. Ford said yesterday that it expects sales for the industry in May to be down by about 30 per cent. Page 2

Kurdish victory
The Kurds of Dahuk have ended Baghdad's rule with their own hands. Crowds protesting against any allied withdrawal from northern Iraq sacked the town's Baath party headquarters and handed control to the peshmarga guerrillas. Page 8

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UK and France defy Delors

From GEORGE BROCK IN DRESDEN

BRITAIN and France yesterday set their faces against a blueprint for a federal Europe drafted by Jacques Delors. An informal meeting of European Community foreign ministers here heard both the French and British ministers attack a proposal to put foreign policy and the criminal justice system under EC authority.

The Anglo-French alliance on this issue is a marriage of convenience. Britain simply opposes many of the planned extensions of community power now under discussion.

The French government, partnered by Germany, last year launched the idea of European political union. But now that a treaty is due to be signed at the end of this year, Paris has been forced to clarify that the "union" should be common policies jointly decided by national govern-

ments. Britain and France share a mistrust of any plan which boosts the power of the central institutions in Brussels. Negotiations over a new

treaty for the community have exposed a gulf between the governments that want to hold on to the levers of power and the federalists, led by M Delors' European Commission, who want Brussels to become the embryo government of a united Europe.

The former governments want a structure of several administrative pillars, or a "temple". Federalists want a single structure with different branches, or a "tree". This dispute has become known, in the odd jargon of the EC, as "temple versus tree".

Although the meeting threw up several possible compromises, which will be discussed this month, the community looks likely to settle for a format which

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Fayeds lose bank control

THE Fayed brothers, owners of the House of Fraser stores and Harrods, have lost control of Harrods Bank after the Bank of England approved a change in structure (Neil Bennett writes). The bank, which has only one branch in the basement of Harrods in Knightsbridge, will be controlled by a trust company, Law Debenture, who now have all the voting rights. The

Fayeds remain beneficial owners and are paid dividends but they no longer have a voice in how the bank is run.

A spokesman for the Bank of England said: "We have given all the necessary approvals." The bank has in the past forced a change of ownership at a bank when it has decided that the owners are not fit and proper under the terms of the Banking Act.

Madonna moves over as Thatcher takes Tokyo

From JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

BLONDE cover girls always sell magazines in Japan. Madonna and the Princess of Wales have done it for titles like *Popeye* and *Pumpkin*, but next month's cover of the bi-monthly magazine, *Bart*, will feature Japan's most adored "blonde bombshell" - Margaret Thatcher.

Last April Mrs Thatcher spent two and a half hours in a suite in a West End hotel being interviewed by the dozen of Japanese journalists, Nobuhiko Ochiai. The two of them evidently got on well. "She's one of the finest human beings I have ever interviewed," Mr Ochiai gushed. "She made me proud to be a member of the human race. And this was probably the longest interview she has ever had with any journalist."

But there is something mysterious

about the payment for the interview. "Bart" magazine is paying Mrs Thatcher \$100,000 (£59,000) for the interview," said Keigo Kanazawa, a media analyst and editor of *Intelligence Week*.

Bart's editor, Kenjo Yoshida, demurs. He paid Edward Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister, \$15,000 for his interview, which appeared in the first issue of the magazine, and he puts the latest figure closer to that sum. "Mrs Thatcher will receive rather more [than Shevardnadze's] for hers. It is a donation for her foundation," he said. Mrs Thatcher's own camp were understandably coy about a figure.

When Ronald Reagan made an eight-day trip to Japan in 1989, he was reportedly paid \$12 million by the Fujisanki Communications Group. Washington's anti-Japanese trade lobby almost cried "treason". Mrs Thatcher's camp initially denied

the figure was anything like \$100,000 but admitted that her foundation would get a sum not dissimilar to that paid to Mr Shevardnadze. Several phone calls later they changed tack and curiously denied that she or her foundation would get any money at all.

Bart, which gets its name from the abbreviation for baronet, is aimed at 18-35 year-olds and has spent about 500 million yen (£2 million) promoting its first two issues. The Shevardnadze and Thatcher interviews are sandwiched between articles concerned with adolescent sex problems, Bart's primary subject matter.

All this bodes well for Mrs Thatcher's trip to Japan in September under the sponsorship of NTT, the Japanese telecommunications company.

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Thatcher: most adored blonde bombshell

'CAT ON A CUSHION' TAPESTRY BY KAFFE FASSETT



Kaffe Fassett manages to get more expression into the faces of his needlework animals than any other designer and his bold Tom Cat, perched on his carpet-patterned cushion, is wonderfully lifelike. The cat is stitched in a rich combination of hazelnut, peat and cinnamon browns, tawny gold, fawn, biscuit, apricot yellow, ivory and dappled bay. He has soft green eyes and powdery pinks for shading in the nose and mouth. These warm, soft colours are also used in the cushion and geometric border along with dusty mauve, leaf green and slate blues. This glowing patchwork of subtle colour is set against a pale eggshell blue background.

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Union chiefs clash over Labour's wage policy

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

TWO of Britain's most senior trade union leaders clashed openly yesterday over Labour's plans for a national minimum wage.

The dispute between John Edmonds, of the GMB general union, and Gavin Laird, of the AEU engineering union, brings fully into the open sharp divisions within the unions over Labour's proposal, a central element of the economic package that the party will present at the next general election.

The government will exploit the divisions within the unions over a statutory national minimum wage. Minis-

ters see the policy as a weak link in Labour's economic proposals and one that can be turned to the Conservatives' political advantage.

Mr Edmonds, the GMB general secretary, attacked other union leaders for failing to support the proposal.

Some right-wing union leaders, including Mr Laird and Eric Hammond, of the EETPU electricians' union, have attacked a national minimum wage, arguing that it would compress the wages of their members and that skilled workers would refuse to support it.

However, Mr Edmonds, speaking at the GMB's annual conference in Bournemouth, insisted that a national minimum wage "posed no threat to the pay of a skilled worker in an engineering factory or to a maintenance electrician". He said: "Let us have no more shilly-shallying from the AEU and the EETPU. The national minimum wage deserves to be supported by everyone in the labour movement."

Mr Edmonds's support will be welcomed by Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, who speaks to the conference tomorrow and who has been concerned at union divisions over a minimum wage. However, Mr Edmonds's comments prompted a scathing attack on him by Mr Laird. In a reference to Mr Edmonds's proposals for more co-ordinated wage bargaining between unions, employer and the government, which opponents have seen as a return to the corporatism of the Seventies, Mr Laird said that his remarks on a minimum wage were "as irrelevant as his hankering after beer and sandwiches at No 10".

Mr Laird said: "He should remember that we are going to elect a Labour government that will have an arm's-length relationship with trade unions." He added: "I regret, in my view, that some of our colleagues are frustrated prime ministers."

The sharp exchange of words between the two unions indicates the fragility of union agreement on the issue, and comes only days after John Smith, the shadow chancellor, emphasised to the GMB conference the importance that Labour places on the minimum wage policy.

Secrecy claim over shipyard sell-off

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE government failed to disclose to Parliament or the European Commission the full terms of the privatisation of the Belfast shipbuilders Harland and Wolff, the province's public spending watchdog said yesterday.

The Northern Ireland Audit Office found that Tom King, then Northern Ireland secretary, did not report to MPs "detailed financial effects" of all the agreements and the EC was not told of the pension fund surplus or tax losses given to the management/employee buy-out team led by the Norwegian shipowner Fred Olsen.

Northern Ireland officials will be questioned on June 19 by the Commons public accounts committee on the damaging report that echoes the findings of the National Audit Office into the government's sale of Rover to British Aerospace. Harland and Wolff was sold in 1989 to MEB/Olsen for £7.6 million in exchange for £625 million of public funds, including the writing off of interest-free loans of £422.5 million.

The audit office said Mr King told the Commons in March 1989 the sale had been agreed. "In his statement the secretary of state only detailed in financial terms the assistance to the new company and excluded the cost of items which were considered to be commercially confidential."

Mr King announced the investment of £60 million in repayable unsecured loan stock and grant aid of £38.75 million for redeveloping the yard. He also referred to the fate of existing ship contracts, the funding of the recourse facility, government responsibility for liabilities up to the date of privatisation and the availability of intervention aid on three tankers to be ordered by Olsen.

The statement did not, however, quantify the cost of these particular aspects of the agreement, nor have details been reported subsequently to the House," the audit office said.

In the Rover affair, the Commons trade and industry committee found that some details of the privatisation were disclosed through obscure and various means. In the Harland and Wolff sale, the audit office reported partial disclosure through the Public Income and Expenditure Account for Northern Ireland, which has an appendix of government liabilities to the province.

Deadly years of undercover killing

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE shooting by the army yesterday of three suspected members of a paramilitary force in Coagh, Co Tyrone, has provoked inevitable claims by Sinn Féin of a shoot-to-kill policy and of unjustifiable use of force by the security forces.

Almost invariably, republican politicians try to capitalise on the deaths by accusing the security forces of a deliberate policy of official murder, sanctioned at the highest levels of the British government.

These claims started with the shoot-to-kill episode in Co Armagh in 1982 when six unarmed Roman Catholics, five of whom had alleged paramilitary links, were shot by the RUC. The killings, which Dublin and the SDLP maintained were the subject of an official cover-up, were investigated by John Stalker, former deputy chief constable of Manchester.

The shoot-to-kill allegations were made again in March 1988, when the SAS shot dead three unarmed members of the IRA who had been planning to bomb a changing of the guard ceremony in Gibraltar.

Those shootings provoked controversy amid claims by republicans that the soldiers must have known their victims were unarmed, while some Labour MPs argued that arrests could have been made. An inquest returned a verdict of lawful killing.

Since then, the IRA and its political wing, Sinn Féin, have tried to demonstrate that every offensive action against them by the security forces is sinister and carried out under a secret scheme of "state-sponsored terrorism" or "official murder".

The rhetoric helps Sinn Féin to cultivate support by portraying the British army as some sort of death squad. It also helps to obscure the fact that the IRA kills far more people in the province than any other organisation, and always without warning, often attacking while they



Fatal ambush: how troops waited for the IRA "active service" car in Coagh yesterday

are off duty. It has also repeatedly killed what it calls civilians by accident.

Republican claims about shoot-to-kill have rarely seemed credible in recent years, in which the army, and often the SAS, have conducted operations almost exclusively against those they believe to be active paramilitary fighters actively engaged in a bombing or shooting mission.

Most of these, including the Coagh shootings, were the product of weeks or months of covert surveillance, often involving information supplied by agents working within the IRA.

Last year the army killed seven apparent republican suspects in what appear to have been undercover operations. With one notable ex-

ception, those killed were from paramilitary groups, beginning with Martin Corrigan, a member of the Irish People's Liberation Organisation killed near Armagh in April 1990 while trying to kill a police reservist.

In October the SAS killed two leading IRA figures, Dessie Grew and Martin McCaughy, a former Sinn Féin councillor, who were armed and preparing for a mission at a farm near Loughgall in Co Armagh.

The following November Alexander Patterson, of the Irish National Liberation Army, was killed during an armed attack on the family home of an Ulster Defence Regiment soldier. Unknown to Patterson and his

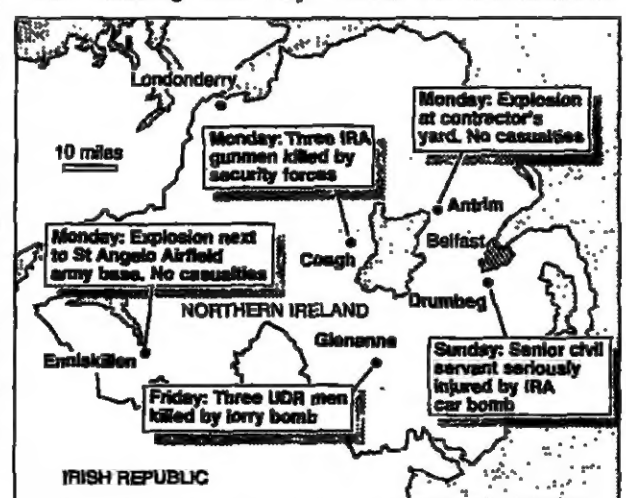
colleagues, the home had been under surveillance.

Other recent actions by the army include the killing in August 1988 of Gerard and Martin Harter, in 1987 eight IRA men were killed when they attacked Loughgall police station; soldiers were waiting after a tip-off.

The exception last year was the shooting of three petty criminals while robbing a betting shop, carrying imitation guns, in West Belfast in January.

The army said that an undercover team came across the robbery by chance and assumed it was an IRA operation. Sinn Féin claimed the shootings were planned, but based on inaccurate intelligence.

IRA men killed, page 1



Dennis: third man in the IRA death squad car



McNally: brother of a Sinn Féin councillor

Efforts to cut junk mail could backfire

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

JUNK mail could increase dramatically if a European Commission draft directive on data protection intended to limit the exchange of lists of names and addresses becomes law.

The legislation, drawn up by the Germans to reflect their stringent data protection laws, would prevent direct mail companies from targeting consumers accurately, resulting in indiscriminate "scattergun" mailing tactics, according to Kevin Holland, chairman of the Advertising Association's data protection committee.

He said yesterday that the EC plan would lead to a devastating increase in junk mail. The directive, which the government opposes strongly, contained "looking glass" proposals for a looking glass world, in which everything proposed will have the exact opposite effect.

Angela Rumbold, the home affairs minister, is expected to call for the draft directive to be scrapped during a debate in the Commons' European standing committee tomorrow. The Home Office says that EC data protection laws should mirror the Council of Europe convention, which provided the ground rules for Britain's data protection act.

Britain has an opt-out system, in which consumers who do not want direct mail may say so. The directive proposes an opt-in system, in which companies may send promotional material only to those who volunteer to receive it.

The Brussels plan would ban "profiling" — acquiring and using details on computer files, such as age, sex, income, occupation, education, number of children, interests and purchases. Tony Coad, head of public affairs for the European Direct Marketing Association, said: "Without the ability to profile, American Express would end up sending mailshots advertising its gold card to council estates. What is the point of that?"

More than 70 charities, including Oxfam, the RSPCA, Help The Aged and the Salvation Army, are to fight for amendments to the directive. The RSPCA, which collects 15 per cent of its £24 million income through direct mail, would no longer be able to aim its appeal at its most likely donors — women, older people, pet owners and charity givers.

Interest rate cuts fail to halt fall in new car sales

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

SALES of new cars showed one of the biggest falls on record last month. Provisional figures indicate that May sales will be down by a third on the same month last year.

Even though interest rates have been cut five times this year as the government tries to stimulate High Street sales, there are no signs that confidence is returning to the new car market. The poor May performance is worse than the previous highest year on year monthly fall of 25.7 per cent recorded in February and is set to become one of the worst months on record.

Ford said yesterday that while deliveries to company fleets in May were down by a fifth, sales to private buyers through showrooms fell by 40

per cent. Total sales are expected to be 120,000 cars compared with 173,000 in May of last year.

The slide in sales could accelerate in the next two months with buyers waiting for August, the traditional boom month when a fifth of new car sales are made. However, car makers are predicting that even a buoyant August will not prevent sales this year falling to below 1.7 million, more than 600,000 below the peak performance of 2.3 million in 1989.

Executives at Ford say that the industry target of 1.7 million is unlikely to be reached even if there is an upturn in the economy. Neil O'Sullivan, director of Ford's strategy office, said: "Orders taken for August are promising and show some return of consumer confidence but not at a rate which could give a late surge and put the industry back on target this year."

The estimate for May sales is expected to be confirmed on Thursday when final statistics

are published by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, the official trade organisation for the motor industry. The society said that there could be some improvement in the final May figures after last minute counting today and tomorrow, but a spokesman added: "May was a difficult month. Sales were down 33 per cent after 20 days. It is difficult to remember such a steep monthly fall."

Publication of the figures confirms the fears of Britain's car makers who confronted Norman Lamont, the chancellor, just a few weeks ago to warn of the problems facing the industry during the recession. They said that his Budget further penalised the company car while doing nothing to stimulate sales.

With new car sales down by about a quarter in the first five months of the year, manufacturers are increasingly concerned that the slump will affect jobs not only in their factories but also in suppliers, distributors and dealerships.

Dutch call new trial on IRA charge

THREE alleged IRA members acquitted of murdering two Australian tourists in The Netherlands in mistake for British servicemen are to face a new trial.

An appeal court in Den Bosch yesterday overturned the decision of a lower court that dismissed charges that the three, and a fourth man convicted of the double murder, were members of a criminal organisation. After a day of legal argument, the appeal court ruled that the case alleging membership of the Provisional IRA should be reheard.

The new trial will follow the hearing of a prosecution appeal against the acquittals of Donna Maguire and Paul Hughes, both from Newry, Co Down, and Sean Hick, aged 30, of Glenageary, Co Dublin, on murder and conspiracy to murder charges. The prosecution is also challenging a ruling that charges against the three, and Gerard Harter, aged 27, of Lurgan, now serving 18 years for the murders in Rostrevor last May, were too vague.

Prayers start for Derby day rain

By ALICE THOMSON

THE opening of Derby week tomorrow will signal the start of the season for the international social set. For local Epsom people, the race meeting is more likely to mean traffic, Gypsies and rubbish.

Thousands of people visit Epsom for the Derby. A few pay a £70 yearly membership to indulge themselves in the members' enclosure. Others take picnics on to the Downs at no cost, but the most exclusive are the Gypsies: they return to the same spot every year and for £60 can set up their caravans next to the course and make in the money from the annual fair and fortune-telling. All three categories leave trails of litter, car fumes and irate residents.

Rachel Webster, whose house looks on to the Downs, said: "It's a nightmare. We always go to my parents' now. We can't use the car, and they run out of everything at the shops." Another resident said it was not the Gypsies who caused the trouble but "those drunks coming off the Downs that terrify the children".

Kate Hammond, spokesman for the Gypsies, said: "We've been here as long as Derby, and so have the crowds. People who bought houses here should have realised what they were letting themselves in for." Apart from the occasional argument over litter, she said she had few complaints.

Superintendent Ray Newark, of Sutton police station, is in charge of policing the Derby.

"We have to keep a closer eye on the beer text and the local Gypsies," he said. "We had to close one day last year." His most important problem was the traffic.

Superintendent Newark said the residents had to put up with much and cope remarkably well. "There's only so much preparation we can do," he said. We are just praying that the weather stays bad. That way it won't get overcrowded and rowdy."

Leading article, page 15 Derby build-up, page 37



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Rolls-Royce craftsmen fight for their jobs

By ROBIN YOUNG

TOMORROW the Queen will drive down the course at Epsom in her handbuilt Rolls-Royce, with coachwork by the craftsmen of Mulliner Park Ward. Yesterday those craftsmen were putting the finishing touches to something markedly less comfortable: a last-ditch campaign to save their jobs.

Mulliner Park Ward is the coachbuilding division of Rolls-Royce Motor Cars Ltd, itself part of the Vickers Group. Vickers has decided to close the division's plant in Willesden, north London, and to lay off 500 to 600 of the most skilled car builders in the world by Christmas.

"The handbuilt Rolls-Royce is the best advertisement for British exports this country ever had and they are going to do away with it," said Alex Steel, convenor of the joint union

committee at Mulliner Park Ward. The coachbuilders have traditionally built bodies for all the top of the range Rolls-Royces — currently the Corniche (from £146,000), the Bentley Continental, and the Phantom VI limousine, which costs anything from £350,000 to £1.5 million, according to the customer's specifications.

"When people pay those sort of sums for a car it is the world's finest craftsmanship and skills handed down through generations that they are paying for," said Mr Steel. "If these cars are not built by Mulliner Park Ward, those customers will not want them." The union committee campaigning for Mulliner Park Ward claims that up to 15 orders may have been cancelled since Vickers announced plans to transfer the plant's operations to its factories at Crewe. The men of Mulliner Park Ward tend

to look upon Crewe as a high-class form of mass production. Mulliner Park Ward is geared to build up to eight cars a week. Crewe can turn out 60 "Without wanting to detract from their engineering skills in any way, they do not have expertise in handbuilt coachwork," said Mr Steel. "Our best hope is that we might be able to get the people at Crewe to refuse to handle any work transferred from London." With Crewe itself hard hit by redundancies such support is far from assured.

The worst part, Mr Steel says, is that the company has suggested men from Mulliner Park Ward might go to Crewe to train the workers who will take over their jobs. Gary Fabian, 32 years a panel beater, said: "Most of us have been with the company for a long time. There is not another plant in the country that employs skills of

this nature and quality so there is really nowhere else for us to go."

Jack Strudwick, a finisher, said: "The last highly skilled workforce of coachbuilders in the country, a unique asset, will be scattered to the winds. It is diabolical." Steve Callihane, representing the wood machinists' workshop, said: "The men I work with are irreplaceable. The shareholders in Vickers should be asking some questions because this decision is totally wrong and totally premature."

At present, the plant produces five cars a week. It takes four to five months to complete a Corniche, up to nine months for a Phantom. The workers acknowledge that demand for Rolls-Royces dropped by half in the first five months of this year, but say the company should take a long-term view. "The good times will come again," said Mr Fabian.

2% house price rise is biggest for year

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

HOUSE prices increased by 2 per cent last month compared with the previous month, the largest monthly rise since March 1990, the Nationwide Building Society reported yesterday in its latest house price index.

Nationwide said the increase followed the trend of marginal price variations in the past few months as the market showed signs of greater stability, and John Hutchinson, its retail operations director, commented: "There are some signs of greater activity as the mortgage interest rate cuts start to work their way through to the housing market. Following the levelling out of prices in recent months, it appears that we may be seeing the beginning of a modest recovery in the market."

The average UK house price is £58,908, £1,177 more than the average shown in the April index. House prices in May were still 5.3 per cent lower than in the same month last year, but showed that the decline was levelling out after annual falls of 9.7 per cent and 8.5 per cent recorded in March and April.

Heffer a 'voice for the future'

The left-wing Labour MP Eric Heffer was a "voice for the future" of British politics, his colleague and friend Tony Benn told mourners at his funeral yesterday. Mr Heffer's deep religious faith had given him political commitment a moral base, Mr Benn said at the service in St Mary's church in Mr Heffer's constituency of Liverpool, Walton. A congregation of 450 was in the church and hundreds more listened to loudspeakers outside. The MP died last Monday aged 69.

Groups including Militant Tendency and the Campaign Group of MPs held up banners outside the church. Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader criticised by Mr Heffer in his autobiography did not attend the funeral, but was represented by Stan Orme, MP for Salford East.

Army of 115,000

Tom King, the defence secretary, is expected to announce today that the army is to be cut to about 115,000 men from its present total of 155,000, under the options for change review. The figure will be lower than Mr King's announcement in July when he envisaged a force of about 120,000 men and women.

The future of Devonport naval base in Devon, one of five under review, looks assured, however. Mr King said in Plymouth: "I've made it clear there are no plans to close Devonport. It is an important base, and it has important work to do."

Iceland anger

MPs called in the Commons last night for a consumer boycott of Iceland's products and a ban on any future attempt by it to join the European Community because of its decision to leave the International Whaling Commission next year and resume whaling. John Gummer, the agriculture and fisheries minister, said: "Their attitude towards the whale is unacceptable."

Boost for laity

Church of England readers — its lay preachers — could soon outnumber the clergy. It was announced yesterday that nearly 9,000 men and women are now qualified for the office, which includes distributing the elements at Holy Communion and conducting funerals, and which celebrates its 125th anniversary next Saturday. There are 10,500 stipendiary clergy in the church.

Drugs charges

A 25-year-old Royal Artillery officer faced six drugs charges at a court martial at Bulford army camp, Wiltshire, yesterday. Lieutenant Brian Cooper, from 47 Field Regiment, Thorney Island, West Sussex, is accused of unlawfully possessing cannabis at locations around the world, including Italy, Spain and England. The hearing, which was delayed by legal argument, continues today.

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Morale was high. Not once did we think we wouldn't make it, we had too many loved ones at home'

Two divers survive 23 hours in North Sea

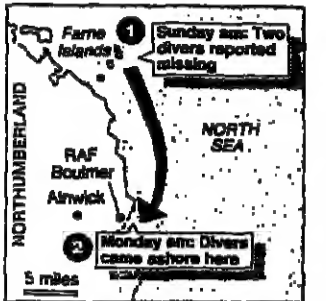
By PETER DAVENPORT and ELAINE FOGG

THE two divers who survived 23 hours in the fast-moving and cold waters of the North Sea said last night that they kept their hopes alive by talking about their families.

Dennis Wallace, aged 38, a lorry driver, and Thomas Russell, aged 25, a former Royal Marine diver, disappeared at noon on Sunday during an expedition in the waters around the Farne Islands, off the Northumberland coast.

An unexpectedly strong current swept them away from an inflatable boat crewed by four fellow members of the Dawdon Sub Aqua Club of County Durham and they surfaced on the other side of the island.

When they realised that their shouts for help had gone unheard the divers turned to each other for comfort. "We just kept chatting about our families," Mr Wallace said.



"And when we made it to the shore, the first thing I thought was that I'd see my wife again. It was the most fabulous feeling I have ever experienced."

After swimming for 15 miles against strong currents and experiencing the frustration of seeing helicopters circling overhead, the worst moments for Mr Wallace were when it became dark and he realised he might have to spend the night in the water.

"We realised the search would be called off. It was very worrying, but we tied ourselves together and stuck it out," he said.

They walked into the front gate of an RAF station yesterday as rescue co-ordinators were preparing to call off the search. This followed one more desperate effort to reach land before their strength ran out. Six earlier attempts had failed.

A coastguard said he had never known anyone survive for so long at sea in such conditions.

The men's fellow divers had fired distress flares from the boat and sailed back to shore to raise the alarm, as they had no radio. Helicopters, two lifeboats and other divers searched 100 square miles of



On dry land: Dennis Wallace (left) and Thomas Russell yesterday. The two divers kept their hopes up by talking about their families

sea. Local shipping was also alerted.

The men were wearing dry diving suits, which allowed them to stay underwater for warmth, and inflatable life-jackets.

They had been swept up and down the coast throughout the night, unable to beat the strong currents and force their way ashore.

Mr Russell said that both men had felt dispirited as rescue helicopters made repeated passes without spotting them. "We knew they were

doing their best but it must have been like looking for a needle in a haystack, hoping to spot our two heads sticking out of a giant sea of waves. Our hearts sank each time they passed over."

At one point a spokesman for Tyne Tees coastguard said: "Unfortunately we are now looking for bodies."

But the men themselves never gave up hope of survival. "Not once did we think we wouldn't make it - we had too many loved ones at home and we couldn't let them

down," Mr Russell said. "Our morale was quite high and we were determined to get back. We made about six attempts to swim ashore without success before finally getting to Boulmer."

It eventually took the men two hours to swim the 300 yards to Boulmer Beach in what they both realised was their final hope of safety.

"It was our last chance," Mr Russell said. "We had been swimming for 23 hours. It was so frustrating because we could see the shore but the

current wanted to take us back out to sea. At Boulmer we could see the waves crashing on the shore but it took us so long to get there."

"When we got onto the sand and tried to stand up we just collapsed, our legs had no feeling. We were dizzy with exhaustion."

Shortly afterwards the two men, weary, cold but otherwise unharmed, walked through the front gate of RAF Boulmer in Northumberland, which had sent air-sea rescue helicopters to join the search. A

spokesman at the base said: "We were still looking for them when they walked up to the front gate and introduced themselves. It was quite amazing."

Mr Wallace, married with two sons, lives in Quarry Road, Silksworth, Tyne and Wear, and Mr Russell, a factory worker, is from Atlee Avenue, Blackhall, County Durham. Both are experienced divers and Mr Russell recently completed a seven-hour underwater endurance test with the Royal Marines.

Jail for bogus doctor who authorised abortions

A BOGUS doctor who examined, pregnant, women and authorised seven abortions was jailed for a total of 33 months at the Old Bailey yesterday.

Rakesh Sood, aged 29, a failed medical student, kissed his girlfriend, Helen Cowie, before being led to cells.

He admitted illegally aiding and abetting in the procurement of miscarriages, making a false declaration that he was qualified to practise medicine, possessing controlled drugs and obtaining money by deception.

He admitted a further indictment of possession of firearms and ammunition without a certificate. Sentences were handed down by Judge Niza Lowry.

impersonating a doctor were grave. Sood, from Wallington, south London, failed to complete his studies at medical school in Newcastle upon Tyne. But he was registered as a doctor by the General Medical Council after producing a forged diploma stating that he had qualified in medicine in South Africa.

Warwick McKinnon, for the prosecution, said that Sood set up a slimming clinic treating patients and prescribing drugs, charging £15 a visit. Cowie, aged 28, was receptionist at his Quickslim Diet Clinic in Thornton Heath, south London. She admitted obtaining property by deception and was given a nine-month suspended sentence. Her plea of not guilty to possession of controlled drugs was accepted.

Both Sood and Cowie were living in Wallington when police raided Sood's clinic. Mr McKinnon said of Sood: "He worked in clinics, examining and purporting to treat patients seeking treatment for obesity, providing and supplying dangerous drugs. On two days he examined women seeking termination of pregnancies and unlawfully authorised such terminations."

Judge Lowry told Sood: "You used your undoubted talents on a course of deception."

After working at various diet clinics, Sood began his own clinic at the end of 1989. He also employed a qualified doctor as a locum.

In October 1989 he applied for a job with the British Pregnancy Advisory Clinic, a non-profit-making charity attended by women wanting an abortion. He worked two sessions.

On the second day he had contact with 13 patients. His job was to give medical examinations involving internal examination and to assess their suitability within terms of the Abortion Act, Mr McKinnon said.

"He signed termination authorisation forms for seven patients, who all had their pregnancies terminated in due course."

Owen Williams, counsel for Cowie, said: "Through her devotion to Sood she has ended up in this situation. But she does not blame him for her downfall."

Art gallery calls in receivers

By JOHN SHAW

THE recession claimed a victim in the art world yesterday when administrative receivers were called in to the Heim Gallery, in Jermyn Street, central London.

The gallery's two major backers, the Esong Trust and the Worth Investment Trust, withdrew their support, and the gallery will now be run by Peter Yeldon and Peter Mills, of the insolvency practice Smith and Williamson.

Efforts will be made to sell the gallery as a going concern and it will remain open, at least until September. Heim, a respected dealer in Old Master pictures, also sells 17th and 18th century European paintings.

The gallery will be advertised for sale internationally. It has a stock of 188 paintings, worth about £4 million. In addition to seeking equity investors, Heim has substantial tax losses that could be set against profitable trading, Mr Yeldon said.

"We have been appointed by the company's bankers at the request of the directors to run its affairs. Unfortunately, the company is insolvent," Mr Yeldon said. "It has turned over large amounts of money in its time, but, during the past year, turnover has been poor due to the recession. The Japanese are not buying at the moment, and the museums, which were another source of business, are also cutting back."

There were fears last night that the Heim Gallery's problems could lead to a "domino effect" among the more vulnerable of the other West End galleries harmed by the recession.

Prison after false rape claim

A FORMER nurse, Andrea Lloyd, aged 20, of Green Lane, Northwood, northwest London, who falsely accused a lover who had left her of beating her up and his best friend of raping her, was jailed for two years at the Old Bailey yesterday for acts intended to pervert the course of justice. She had pleaded guilty.

The court had been told that Lloyd was awarded £600 by the criminal injuries compensation board after

falsely claiming that her former boy friend, Paul Evans, aged 29, of Liverpool, had beaten her up. The case did not reach court because Mr Evans had an alibi.

Then Lloyd went to police and insisted that Mr Evans's friend Michael Yarwood, aged 27, a postman, had raped her. After spending a day in a police cell Mr Yarwood was able to prove an alibi. The judge ordered Lloyd to pay Mr Yarwood £400 compensation

for the "agony" she had caused him.

She admitted two charges of acts intended to pervert the course of justice and obtaining property by deception. She was jailed for 18 months for making the false rape accusation and a further six months for accusing Mr Evans of assaulting her. She received a six-month sentence for falsely obtaining the £600, that sentence to run concurrently with the others.

Privacy of sex abuse hearing 'breached'

By KERRY GILL

REPORTERS should not have been allowed into the hearing in which a sheriff heard evidence about allegations of ritual sex abuse on Orkney, the Court of Session in Edinburgh was told yesterday.

Lynda Clark, QC, claimed that by allowing the press into the hearing, Sheriff Kelbie had "overwhelmingly and substantially" prejudiced the proceedings. She said that because the hearing in Kirkwall was held in chambers the sheriff did not have the discretion to allow the press to attend later. "The privacy of the chambers was breached," she said.

Miss Clark was appearing on behalf of Gordon Sloan, the interim reporter to the Orkney children's panel, who is appealing against Sheriff Kelbie's ruling in April that procedures by the panel and Mr Sloan had been so fundamentally flawed as to be incompetent. Nine children were immediately returned to their families as a result of the sheriff's comments.

After a request from members of the press, Sheriff Kelbie had decided, following consultations with the parents and their counsel, to admit reporters to the proceedings. He issued his findings the next day.

Yesterday, Miss Clark said that it was fundamental that the privacy of the proceedings should have been maintained. Sheriff Kelbie, she said, had no legal authority to let the press attend, as a hearing in chambers could not be turned into an open court.

She said there were five grounds of appeal against the decision. The first two related to the sheriff's breach of the privacy of a hearing in chambers. The other three concerned the issue of whether Sheriff Kelbie was entitled to dismiss the case as being "incompetent" in law.

She said that his function was not to roam into wide-ranging matters but to conduct a "quiet legal hearing" about competency. "He was not running some sort of judicial enquiry into these cases."

The appeal hearing, before Lord Hope, the Lord President, Lord Allanbridge and Lord Mayfield, was adjourned until today.

Howard 'seen near college and airport'

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

CURTIS Howard, the American wanted for questioning about the murder of Catherine Ayling, is reported to have asked for directions to Gatwick a few miles from Miss Ayling's college and less than an hour after she disappeared, police said yesterday.

According to other reported sightings Mr Howard was at the airport within hours and boarded a flight the next morning.

The body of Miss Ayling, aged 24, a student at Crewe and Alsager College, Cheshire, was discovered at the weekend in the boat of a Montego car hired last week by Mr Howard and parked at Gatwick. She was last seen on May 29 and

police later found her blood-stained car at the college. She died from multiple stab wounds.

Mr Howard, who met Miss Ayling in the United States in 1989, was formally charged with falsifying a passport application and remanded in custody by a Boston judge yesterday. The judge set a further hearing on Thursday.

Sussex police said they were examining the procedure for extradition from the United States. The Home Office and the FBI said extradition between the US and Britain, governed by a recent treaty, normally ran smoothly. If police seek Mr Howard's extradition the process could take a month.

Wigan wants the truly awful postcard

By TIM JONES

IN WHAT appears to be a high-risk strategy for enticing tourists, Wigan has lent its name to a competition to find the least attractive commercial postcard in Britain.

For George Orwell, the Road to Wigan Pier was washed in tears, and they had hardly dried when the Queen visited the site on the Leeds to Liverpool canal to try to bury the past.

The competition, which is run by the Watershed Media Centre in Bristol and Wigan council, has only one - sexist - rule. The postcard must be so bad and boring that a holidaymaker would consider sending it only to his or her mother-in-law.

The first prize in the competition, which will eliminate any card depicting architectural or scenic merit, is a weekend in the town which boasts splendid scen-



One worthy contender: a row of houses in Bristol

ery outside its boundaries. So far, the competition has attracted a forgettable postcard of the post office at Basingstoke, a truly awful view of a Forte restaurant on the M1 and a vista of a row of council houses.

Any stay-at-home receiving such a card would yearn for a big-bottomed Brighton

bellic as depicted by Donald McGill, the master of the "wish you were here" genre. Martin Parr, one of the judges, expects to trawl through thousands of appalling views before picking the winner. He said: "I'm looking for pictures so dreary that you would not believe anyone had the nerve to

print them. I want the sort of postcard which makes you think: 'What photographer in his right mind would waste perfectly good film on that?'

"Shopping centres and motorways were very new and novel in the Sixties and Seventies, so I'm sure we'll get plenty of those. They showed the hopes and aspirations of Britain at the time, but those hopes have now gone sour and become incredibly boring."

His favourite candidate so far, for a collection which will form an exhibition, is a "stunning view" of the control tower at Luton airport.

Wigan council said that it hoped the winner would see how much the town had changed since it became a byword for working-class misery. "We have wonderful shopping centres, great architecture, friendly people and of course a pier. Bring your camera."

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turn to page 106.

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Charity's research findings of poor nutrition among low-income families spark a political dispute

Children of poor 'going hungry'

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

A POLITICAL dispute was sparked yesterday by research indicating that children of families on low incomes regularly go hungry even though their parents put them first as the cupboard becomes bare.

The report, by the National Children's Home, was described by Tom White, its chief executive, as a damning indictment of Britain in the 1990s as living conditions of thousands of children deteriorate.

A survey of 354 families by the charity shows that one child in ten under the age of five misses meals because its parents cannot afford food, and that one parent in five also goes hungry regularly.

Mr White said that benefit levels were lower than the level estimated for bringing up a child, and added: "The results of the survey starkly illustrate how difficult it is to provide a nutritionally healthy diet for children at present benefit levels. It paints a picture of mothers going hungry to feed their children, and identifies clearly that it is lack of money, not ignorance, that is the cause of children in families on low income eating an unhealthy diet."

More than half of single-



NCH FIGURES FOR MINIMUM WEEKLY COST OF A CHILD

	2 yrs	5 yrs	8 yrs	11 yrs
Food	7.57	8.56	11.28	11.67
Clothing, footwear	2.18	2.49	2.51	2.77
Household provisions	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Heating, lighting	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Toys, presents	0.08	0.12	0.15	0.24
Pocket money	-	0.26	0.59	0.84
Schooling	-	0.18	0.26	0.33
Entertainments	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Holiday	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Total	13.09	14.87	18.05	19.11

Source: CPAG 1990 based on National Foster Care Association and D Pichard 1979 report "Cost of a Child Updated with Inflation".

parent families have a disposable income of less than £100 a week, the charity says, yet the minimum cost of raising a child aged 11 is £19.11 a week.

The children's home calls on the government to raise income support, the top-up payment for those on low incomes, to allow families to have adequate diets. It also wants government grants for cookers and refrigerators.

However, Ann Widdecombe, the social security minister, rejected the call, saying that the government was concerned to ensure that "realistic" sums were avail-

able to people to keep warm and clean. "I welcome this report," she said, "because it has much in it that gives me cause to believe that we are in fact supplying enough."

The figures showed that four in five parents had enough money for food, she said, adding that the report failed to investigate differences between parents who could live on income support and those who could not. "More money, which is the perpetual cry, I don't think is appropriate in this particular case," she said.

Miss Widdecombe suggested that people on income

support shop at local markets rather than supermarkets and advised the charity to educate those on low incomes how to buy healthy, nutritional food.

Michael Meacher, shadow social security secretary, described Miss Widdecombe's comments as absurd. Transport problems for people in rural areas meant that they had to use the corner shop. He said: "She is walking away from the real problem. The point is that people who are on income support are not well-off. Four-fifths are barely managing, one-fifth are not managing."

Interviews with families using children's home family centres showed that they were aware of the need for a healthy diet, but often did not have enough money for fresh vegetables, fruit or lean meat.

The survey showed that fewer than half of the children and nearly two-thirds of parents did not eat fruit or green vegetables every day, and that three-quarters of families did not eat brown or wholemeal bread. Detailed interviews with 19 families showed that none had a healthy diet.

Mr White said that the study was carried out because of staff anxiety about the

health of children at the charity's family centres. "It's a very shocking indictment of civilised Britain," he said.

The charity based its minimum cost of £11.67 a week on food for a child of 11 on an update of research in 1979 by David Pichard, professor of social administration at the London School of Economics. He carried out his work at Safeway, using lists of nutritionally adequate diets. They included: breakfast, cereal, one egg. Lunch, 3oz fish, chips, peas, or minced beef, potatoes, cabbage, one orange; or stewed chicken, potatoes and carrot. Dinner, sausages, baked beans, bread, apple, or cauliflower cheese and peas or beefburger, tomatoes and bananas with custard. Milk is taken with all meals.

Professor Pichard said yesterday: "The minimum cost of eating included absolutely no snacks and no treats like ice-cream or crisps. The problems of budgeting and buying are difficult. Some people do manage, and some don't. Whether there are more or fewer children today who are badly nourished, no one knows."

Letters, page 15



Healthy fare: Glensy Kinnock with Paul Finch, aged seven, and his cousin Nancy Finch, two, launching the National Children's Home nutrition and poverty report

Struggle to cope on £13 food budget

By PETER VICTOR

GLADYS Finch, aged 35, of Nottingham, goes to the Co-op every Monday, and Kwik Save on Tuesday. The £13 or £14 left from her £57.15 social security and £8.25 child benefit go on a meal for her seven-year-old son Paul when he comes home from school.

"I make sure he doesn't go without," she said. "He has his school dinner, but I go without. He likes to see a decent meal on the table and he's growing. I have to buy to suit what he wants."

At the Co-op she buys cheese and chops bagged individually for the freezer. At Kwik Save she buys cereal, frozen cabbage, cauliflower, bread, pies, faggots, tins of beans, peas and soup. And cheap corn puffs and 12 ice poles for 20p so Paul can have treats when his friends do.

"I've nothing in my purse after Wednesday. At weekends it's not just scraping with money, it's scraping with food as well. If I've got an egg in the fridge I might have that with toast; if not, I'll just starve if I have to."

"I wouldn't dream of sitting there eating while he goes without. I don't eat a meal. I'll have some toast or a sandwich. But I'm going to survive, because if you're not a survivor you're a loser."

Glady's Finch's sister, Sylvia Finch, aged 36, also from Nottingham, buys meals a day at a time. Having moved into her home a year ago after looking after her parents for years, she has yet to buy such basics as carpets and a bed for her daughter Nancy, aged two.

Sometimes she borrows from a neighbour to buy food. Gas, electricity, poll tax, water rates, children's clothes and adding to her sparse furnishings soon eat up her £55.40 weekly benefit. In a good week she spends £18 on food.

If she has a debt to repay, it could be as little as £9.

"I get a milk token so I can give Nancy cereal in the morning. I give her fish finger sandwiches, minced meat, potatoes, cabbage, sausage meat."

"I never used to cook with lard, or buy sausages. But now I can't afford meat. Nancy's never tasted beef or chops, except when my mother was alive and she had her dinner around there. Tonight she might have oxtail soup and bread and butter. She cuts down during the week and I give her more on Friday, Saturday and Sunday."

Jenny, aged 26, ran away with her daughter Emma, nearly two, after her husband

● I wouldn't dream of sitting there eating while he goes without ●

battered her so badly she was in hospital for two months. Jenny is not her real name. She is living in a bed-and-breakfast hotel in west London, and is expecting another baby in seven weeks. Of £65 in benefits she spends between £30 and £40 on food and disposable nappies.

"I have to eat properly because I'm pregnant, and now they've found I'm diabetic as well. I buy soup and have it with bread and butter. I don't eat rubbish food."

"I cook potatoes and meat if I can afford it, liver or whatever is cheapest. I mash Emma's up into baby food. After 6 o'clock we can't cook so I don't eat. When you're pregnant you get hungry for things like spicy food. Luckily I've got good friends in the hotel who cook curries and things and bring me some."

Pit bull rabies alert

The theft of a pit bull terrier from kennels in North Yorkshire after a month in quarantine has sparked a rabies alert. The dog, imported from America, was booked into the kennels at Follifoot, near Harrogate, by a man using a false name and address.

Police believe an organised gang could be involved. Gordon Gresty, county trading standards officer, said there was only a slim chance that the bitch, which could be worth thousands of pounds, was infected with the disease.

Superglue raid

A raider super-glued a sub-postmaster's hands behind his back yesterday and escaped with thousands of pounds from a post office in Leicester.

Bush brochures

President Bush was yesterday sent holiday brochures from Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, after a request from America.

£345,000 legacy

Irmgard Gutzke, a housekeeper for more than 40 years, has been left £345,000 by her late employer, Sheila Smith, of Poulton, Lancashire.

Graves attacked

Vandals smashed more than 60 gravestones, valued at £30,000, at Lyndhurst cemetery in the New Forest, Hampshire.

Bear necessity

Joan Thirt-Harris, aged 82, of Kingsbridge, South Devon, has stated in her will that a teddy bear she has had since birth should go to a collector when she dies.

Space show

The science fiction writer Arthur C Clarke, Minehead's most famous son, is to be the subject of an exhibition in the town next year to celebrate the International Year of Space.

Burnt to a crisp

Crisps worth £500,000 were destroyed in a suspected arson attack at the KP Foods factory in Billingham, Cleveland.

Girl firefighters

Seven girls aged 16 and 17 have joined England's first school fire brigade which answers emergencies at All Hallows, near Seaton, Devon.

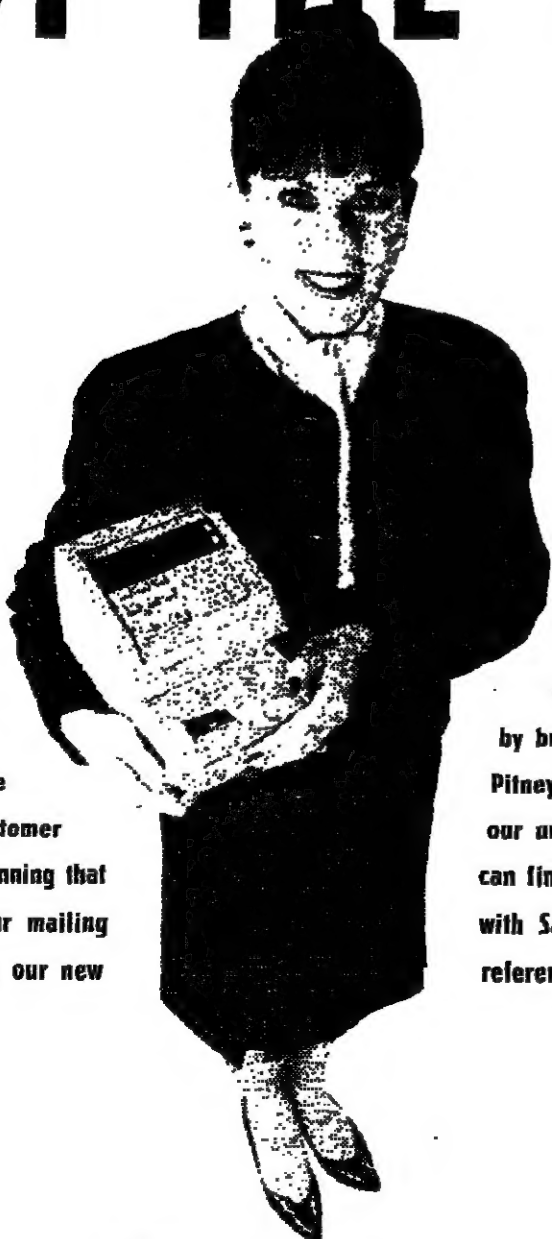
Trouser trouble

Fire chiefs in Avon are spending £70,000 on new trousers for the brigade's firemen after complaints that the old pairs melted in the heat.

Victim returns

Frank Tempest, aged 54, whose face was savaged by two pit bull terriers, will go home to Lincoln next week, after a month in Leicester Royal Infirmary.

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£1m campaign to highlight new rear seat-belt law

By MICHAEL DYNES
TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

A £1 MILLION publicity campaign to highlight changes in the law requiring adults to wear rear seat belts in cars from July 1 was launched yesterday by Christopher Chope, the roads minister.

The new legislation, which is expected to prevent up to 100 deaths and 1,000 serious accidents a year, will affect millions of people as more than 60 per cent of cars in Britain are now fitted with rear seat belts.

The remaining 40 per cent of the estimated 20 million private cars will be excluded from the legislation as it would be too expensive to fit rear seat belts to them, Mr Chope said.

Under the changes, seat belts must be worn by all adults sitting in the rear of private cars and taxis where



Chope: extensive support for legislation

they are fitted, as well as in the front. Failure to comply with the new legislation could result in a maximum fine of £100. Passengers, not drivers, are responsible for complying with the new seat belt law.

Describing the initiative as "an extremely important public information campaign",

Mr Chope said: "Few people now travel in the front of a car without wearing a seat belt, and the extensive support shown for this legislation is a good indicator that the wearing of rear seat belts will become widespread quickly."

Since the introduction of front seat belts in 1983, it has been estimated that 200 deaths and 7,000 serious injuries have been avoided each year. The law was extended to children under 14 sitting in the rear in 1989, avoiding a further 200 deaths and serious injuries a year.

Britain now has a 95 per cent compliance rate, one of the highest in Europe, although there remain an average of 100,000 prosecutions each year for evasion.

The changes bring Britain into line with Germany, France, Belgium, Australia, Canada, Norway, and Sweden, where the compulsory wearing of seat belts has led to significant reductions in the number of road deaths and injuries. Similar extensions of seat belt laws are also being planned in Luxembourg, Denmark, and The Netherlands.

According to statistics collected by the Parliamentary Advisory Council for Transport Safety, two thirds of rear seat casualties in cars are among unrestrained adults. Adults in rear seats are twice as likely to be injured than those in the front now that most front-seat passengers wear seat belts.

Seat belts can also prevent 6 per cent of front-seat deaths caused by rear-seat passengers being thrown forward by the force of an impact, the council said.

Welcoming Mr Chope's announcement, Jean Breen, the spokeswoman for the advisory council, which launched its campaign for the introduction of rear seat belts in April last year, said: "We are impressed with the way the transport department has acted so swiftly to bring about these important changes."



Key time: Lorraine Min, aged 21, of Canada, rehearsing for the National Power World Piano Competition, which began at the South Bank yesterday. The winner from among 60 young pianists will be chosen at the Festival Hall on June 18

Lavatory for top of holy mountain

A PUBLIC lavatory is to be built on the summit of Croagh Patrick, Ireland's holy mountain, where St Patrick, the father of Irish Christianity, reputedly spent 40 days and 40 nights fasting 1,500 years ago.

The mountain, in Co Mayo, overlooking Clew Bay, has never been far from controversy in recent years and will now boast the highest lavatory in all of Ireland, according to reports from Dublin yesterday.

Mayo county council approved the construction of a lavatory next to the summit oratory on the site where St Patrick sojourned in the year 441. Building is now under way with materials taken to the top by helicopter.

The decision to build the lavatory, dubbed "the loo with a view", is an attempt to meet the needs of the estimated 100,000 pilgrims who clamber up the rocky slopes of the 2,500ft peak every year to worship on its summit. The council hopes that construction will be complete by July 2, the annual pilgrimage day, when thousands from Ireland and abroad make the climb.

There will, of course, be pilgrims, some of whom

Edward Gorman reports on meeting the needs of the pilgrims who reach the top of Croagh Patrick

attempt the mountain barefoot as St Patrick is reputed to have done, who will ignore the new facility, viewing it as an unwelcome dilution of the harsh penitential conditions on Croagh Patrick.

In recent years the mountain, set in some of the republic's most enchanting scenery, has been at the centre of a dispute over goldmining. Prospecting companies' plans to dig for the estimated £100 million worth of gold-bearing rock have been halted by a government ruling banning gold diggers from the mountain.

The decision by Bobby Molloy, the energy minister, came after a campaign by churchmen and environmentalists against excavating on a holy shrine. Another scheme to build a cable car service to the summit met with disapproval from church authorities.

More funds given to Open University

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

THE Open University was yesterday offered £750,000 for 3,000 more students as the first step in the government's plan to expand higher education.

Alan Howarth, higher education minister, said the extra cash was intended to help the university to achieve its target of 100,000 students by 2001. He promised funding for 2,000 students further each year from 1993 onwards.

"The government is committed to the expansion of higher education," he said, "and many more students have been applying for the university's undergraduate programme each year than it has been able to accommodate."

More than 60,000 applied for 24,500 places last year, and

government funding was to have risen by only 2.9 per cent in 1992, leaving little room for expansion. The extra money will be allocated as an incentive scheme at £250 for each extra student. The university will also receive £360 in fees from new students.

John Daniel, the vice-chancellor, said: "The government has recognised the central importance of the Open University in part-time higher education."

Mr Howarth yesterday rejected an appeal from South West London College for a merger with Thames Polytechnic, and confirmed that the college, which is heading for insolvency, will be the first closure ordered on financial and academic grounds.

Barristers moving out of London

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

GROWING numbers of barristers are leaving their traditional square mile around the Inns of Court and Royal Courts of Justice and setting up elsewhere in the capital or outside it.

Of the 350 to 400 sets of chambers in the country, 40 per cent are now outside London and the Bar's target is to increase this further. The move is part of a wider strategy to devolve legal services to the regions and make the profession less London-based. The capital's high living costs are drawing more and more barristers to other regional centres.

The change is said to be cutting clients' costs by giving them easier access to lawyers. It is also making the profession more attractive to new recruits, by offering them a more comfortable lifestyle.

Although there have always been strong bars in Birmingham, Manchester

and Liverpool, recently barristers have moved to places such as Winchester or Canterbury. Maurice Kay, QC, of Paper Buildings, opened recently in Winchester where eventually it is planned to have ten of the total 30 barristers from chambers.

John Bishop, who still maintains his London connection, and John Burrett, of nearby Whitstable, established barristers' chambers at Canterbury in 1988. At the time there were five barristers in Canterbury and they earned £50,000 between them in their first year.

Now there are 13 of them in new quarters, they are planning to increase their numbers to 20, and their combined annual income is about £500,000.

"Before, when people from this area wanted to consult a barrister they had no alternative but to make a five or six-hour round trip to London," Mr Burrett said.

"There are 16 firms of solicitors in Canterbury alone who can consult us and another 40 throughout east Kent within 30 minutes' driving time of us."

A recent Bar strategy report said the profession should aim to build on "the existing regional strengths of the Bar so as to develop more centres of excellence in a wider range of services."

There was strong existing and potential demand for expertise in fields that at present were serviced chiefly or entirely from London, the report said.

The demand for Bar services outside London was reflected in the appointment of two circuit judges to hear commercial cases in Manchester and Liverpool.

The Bar is also encouraging the creation of specialist bar associations outside the capital, such as the Northern Chancery Bar Association.

National 'crime spies' chief named

TONY Mullett, chief constable of West Mercia, is to head the national criminal intelligence service, which starts next year (Stewart Trender writes).

From August he will head a team to develop the service and a computer network. The service will work alongside reorganized regional crime squads, agreed last year as a compromise to calls for a national criminal intelligence operation and a national investigation unit like the FBI.

A quiet man, Mr Mullett, aged 58, will be responsible for intelligence on drugs, paedophilia, football hooliganism and other special areas. His salary will be £57,000.



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Managerial classes hear unemployment knocking at the door



Lamont: assurances on recession upset jobless

By PETER MULLIGAN
THE tirade came from a lifelong Conservative voter in the South-East. "They have devalued my house. They have lost me my job. They have pushed up inflation. They have made unemployment start rising. And they do not seem to be taking any notice."

He was reflecting on how to cast his vote at the next general election and the "they" referred to was the government. The anger in his voice, if widespread, could mean trouble for John Major as unemployment, predicted to reach nearly three million, hardens hearts in the run-up to polling day. The question for the election strategists at Conservative Central Office is how far it will do so in an area of the country where

voting Tory is part of the culture. The speaker was Clive Foskett, aged 44, a managing director who lives near Guildford. He was made redundant for the first time in February, and he says he will not vote Conservative next time. Mr Foskett, who worked in publishing, is galled by assurances by Norman Lamont and other ministers about the depth of the recession and thinks that the government has lost its way. He believes his view is widespread. Unemployment forced him to take stock, he said. "They do not realise the resentment there is, pent up. It is not the people who make noises. It is the silent voter who is frustrated by what he sees is happening, the mismanagement of the country."

Senior Tories acknowledge the misery caused by redundancy in the South-East but believe that people nevertheless will vote for the Conservatives as the party offering the best prospects of work again. Those joining the dole queues are typically living in white-collar areas where mortgages are big, the cost of living high and expectations of failure low. They are reluctant to talk publicly, believing that to do so could blight their chances of re-employment. One, a chartered surveyor aged 48 who lives in Surrey, takes a slightly more generous view of the government's record. He was made redundant in January from an American bank and is still searching for work. He voted Conservative at the last general election and now says of

the government: "They have dropped themselves in it in the last five years, but I think they have learnt the lesson. I think it highly likely that I will not bother to vote because I am sick of the whole business." He believes that unemployment in the South-East is now socially acceptable because it is so common. "It is easier to talk about it. It is easier to handle but it does not pay the bills," he says. He is pinning his hopes on self-employment and says that he has virtually given up the idea of getting PAYE employment for the foreseeable future. He adds: "My concern is business stability and low interest rates. That would generate work. If someone could offer those two things, I would vote for them." Ministers looking

to meet that demand later this year might also take comfort from the view of Paul Summers, an electrical engineer, aged 43, of Wimbledon, who is an anti-Conservative voter but who blames company management and not the government for his redundancy. Colin Stevens, aged 42, of Wimbledon, knows who. He has four young children. An architect, he has found some private work. Without it, "I would be pulling my hair out", he said. He was made redundant in the Seventies, but then it took him only two weeks to find another job. "It is not very pleasant. The initial experience is one of shock-horror. What do I do now? But you get over that. I think this time round: what have I done to de-

Cook wants random breath tests and tobacco advert ban

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

THE Labour party pre-empted the government's green paper on health targets yesterday by publishing its own 30-point plan to improve the nation's health. The action plan includes random breath testing, a ban on tobacco advertising and restored nutritional guidelines for school meals.

However, unlike the government's strategy to be published today, the guidelines do not set specific targets to reduce certain diseases. Robin Cook, Opposition health spokesman, said: "Simply setting targets does not make the public healthier. Health targets must be matched by action if they are to be part of a health strategy."

He had no desire to enter "a dutch auction" with the government, but if its targets were sensible, Labour would adopt them. Mr Cook said that he would first like to see whether the targets were any more ambitious than the underlying trends in reduced mortality from some diseases.

The green paper is expected to call for a 30 per cent reduction in heart disease by the year 2000, broadly reflecting present trends. However, its target for smoking, that only 21 per cent of the population will be smoking in nine years' time, is much more ambitious.

Mr Cook said that the government's plans to promote better health would fail to get priority in a health service run as a market. "The Tory market in health care was devised to make staff compete for business, not promote good health to keep business away," he said.

Labour's health promotion plan includes:

- a ban on tobacco advertising;
- the right to a smoke-free working environment;
- random breath testing;
- labelling to show the number of alcohol units on bottles and cans;
- food labelling codes to provide clear information on fat, sugar and salt;
- development of a policy to encourage healthy foods;
- reversing the policy of forcing

HEALTH

ing higher charges on council sports centres;

□ introducing pilot schemes in which councils provide "health cards" for local residents, entitling them to discounts on sports centres;

□ setting up a food standards agency to provide standards on food hygiene;

□ allowing free condoms at GP surgeries; and

□ restoring free eye tests and dental checks.

Stephen Dorrell, junior health minister, accused Labour of trying to divert attention from the government's green paper "for the sake of stealing an easy headline". He said that Labour preferred "to spread lies and distortion over our health service reforms rather than participate in a serious debate about actions that might be taken to make people healthier."

Under Labour's plan, performance agreements will also be made with every health authority setting out their priorities for health promotion.

Meanwhile, Michael Meacher, shadow social security secretary, said that the government had to tackle poverty if it was serious about improving the health of the whole population. Labour has committed itself to restoring the value of child benefit to its 1987 level, linking pensions to the rise in earnings and in-



Kennedy: wants review of impact of NHS reforms

roducing a national minimum wage.

□ Joint strategy: A call for political parties to establish a joint health promotion strategy that would last for up to 15 years was made yesterday by Charles Kennedy, the Liberal Democrat health spokesman (Roger Wood writes). He said that he believed there was enough consensus for a strategy lasting for at least three parliaments, and health service managers would know that it would not be upset by changes of government.

"Illness and death through smoking, alcohol abuse, poor diet, damp housing, the cold and other effects of poverty, air pollution and transport accidents all cause personal suffering and absorb millions of pounds of NHS resources. Yet all could be prevented."

Mr Kennedy said that the strategy should include a review of the impact of the National Health Service reforms and GP contracts on health promotion, and curbs on smoking, alcohol and the production of unhealthy food.

Woodrow Wyatt, page 14



Cook: Labour might be ready to adopt government's anti-disease targets

Market 'not the route to EMU'

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CONVERGENCE of the economies of the European Community must be the factor that determined the pace of movement towards monetary union, Neil Kinnock told leaders of European socialist parties yesterday in a speech rejecting the market route to integration.

The Labour leader accepted that convergence would take time but scolded the government's tactics of sending "mixed messages" on its attitude to a single currency, an approach he alleged was designed to keep the factions in the Conservative party at bay.

While recognising the market's role in shaping commercial decisions by producers and consumers, Mr Kinnock said that it would not be fitting for "a gigantic and historic enterprise like the establish-

ment for a monetary union in the European Community to be left to market mechanisms, market sentiments, market behaviour and market-makers who are under no obligation to serve any public purpose or account to the public will."

To leave movement towards a single currency to a process that was "market-based and market-driven", as the government proposed, was not to retain sovereignty but to award sovereignty wholesale to the market and thereby to accept imposition and prescription by the hidden hand.

"Surely no government which claims to want to ensure that acceptance of a single currency is made dependent upon the will of its parliament, and which rightly abhors imposition, could pos-

EUROPE

sibly accept that such prescription by the market was tolerable", he said.

Mr Kinnock, speaking in Luxembourg, outlined proposed objectives for the inter-governmental conference on union in a manner designed to reinforce his party's positive tone on European union. It was clear, he said, that the EC was moving towards agreement on a single currency but the manner in which that goal was reached had not been decided. In those circumstances, there must be no concession to the idea that Britain would accept second division status in the Community of the future. To do so would reduce Britain's influence on the form and

substance of any treaty. Mr Kinnock said that progress towards union should be linked to real convergence in the EC. Convergence must be defined in terms of the ability of all member states to maintain adequate rates of growth and employment without incurring unsustainable current account deficits.

Convergence would take time but it would be the main determinant of the value of any union.

Mr Kinnock repeated his call for the strengthening of the role of Ecofin, the council of European finance ministers, so that it could become responsible for overseeing monetary co-ordination, and for new measures to strengthen economic and social cohesion including plans to tackle unemployment.

Howard tries to reassure Tories

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

UNEMPLOYMENT

THE government sought yesterday to reassure Conservative MPs in marginal constituencies over the threat to their majorities caused by rising unemployment.

With Labour highlighting the vulnerability of key Tory marginals in which unemployment has risen sharply, Michael Howard, the employment secretary, said that the numbers out of work remained lower than at the time of the 1987 general election.

In all but one of the 46 Conservative-held marginals, unemployment was lower than when the seats were last fought, he said. As Labour focuses on rising unemployment, Mr Howard's statement was an attempt to reassure MPs that it was possible to hold marginal seats even when the number out of work is growing.

He said that in 27 of the 46 constituencies unemployment since June 1987 had fallen by a quarter or more and that in York, where the Tories have a majority of 147, it had dropped by 34 per cent compared with the level in 1987. In Ayr, the most marginal Conservative seat in Scotland and in Delyn, the most marginal Tory seat in Wales, unemployment was down by 36 per cent and 47 per cent respectively compared with figures for June 1987.

Despite Mr Howard's efforts to counter the Opposition's drive to exploit the growth in unemployment, his figures show that it has increased by double digit percentages during the past year in all but three of the forty-six Conservative-held marginals.

In York the rise has been 15 per cent and in Delyn 23.5 per cent, although in Ayr the figure was only 7.8 per cent. The figures show that in Swindon the increase in the number unemployed during the past year has been 48.5 per cent, Richmond and Barnes 44.3 per cent, Thurrock 41.8 per cent, Basildon 41.3 and 40 per cent in North East Cambridgeshire.



Review of trade in wild animals

The government has ordered a scientific review of the trade in plants and animals taken from the wild. Lady Blatch, an environment minister, told the Lords. The enquiry, to be carried out by Kew Gardens and the joint nature conservancy council, is intended to discover whether the trade is compatible with maintaining species at satisfactory levels.

Recent reports have suggested high mortality rates among wild birds captured for the pet trade.

BR claims

Malcolm Rifkind, transport secretary, dismissed as speculation newspaper reports that British Rail could lose £270 million a year under a new compensation scheme. The amount paid, he said during Commons questions, would depend on the criteria set for claims stemming from service failures.

Capital debate

MPs heard in a statement that on Wednesday there will be Opposition-led debates on London government and on unemployment and training. On Friday there is to be a debate on denationalisation and renationalisation.

Child labour

Mildred Gordon, Labour MP for Bow and Poplar, is to introduce a bill in the Commons today to tighten the law on the employment of children. There are an estimated two million child workers in Britain.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence; prime minister. Child support bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): Criminal justice bill, third reading. Football (offences) bill, committee.

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Bush lays plans to wield weapon of racial job quotas



Duke: exploited white resentment over jobs

WHITE House strategists are hoping that a House of Representatives vote on a Democratic civil rights bill this week will hand George Bush a stick of racially-charged political dynamite for use in the 1992 presidential campaign.

Regardless of what the legislation actually says, the president's aides appear inclined to portray it as a bill that would make employers hire by quota, thereby enabling Mr Bush to exploit white resentment of positive action programmes for minority groups.

The Democrats, scrambling to evade the allegation that they are the party of special interests, accuse the president of seeking to divide the nation.

The debate has become increasingly unsavoury as political expediency has superseded principle. The "quotas" issue is one of the most potent in the United States, particularly among blue-

Democrats, by honing a rights bill, may inadvertently hand the president a stick to beat them with in the next presidential campaign, Martin Fletcher writes

collar whites who swing elections and especially during a recession that threatens their security. By exploiting that white resentment, David Duke, a former Ku Klux Klansman, achieved startling success in last autumn's Louisiana Senate race.

The most effective advertisement of the Senate elections was the one which enabled Jesse Helms, a Republican, to snatch victory from a black challenger in North Carolina. It showed white hands crumpling a job rejection letter as a voice intoned: "You needed that job, and you were the best qualified, but they had to give it to a minority because of a

racial quota." The Republicans are past masters at spotting a "wedge issue".

Mr Bush may donate half the proceeds of his autobiography to the United Negro College Fund and invite civil rights leaders to the White House, but as the race-baiting Willie Horton advertisement showed in 1988, he remains primarily a tough political professional.

Democrats and the administration both agreed on the original aim of the civil rights legislation — to reverse 1989 Supreme Court rulings making it harder to sue employers for discrimination. Fashioning a mutually acceptable

bill should not have been hard had the political will been there. A group of leading American businessmen, seeking predictability in hiring practices, met civil rights leaders earlier this year and had virtually reached agreement, but in April the White House intervened. John Sununu, the chief of staff, and Boyden Gray, a lawyer, twisted arms until Robert Allen, chairman of AT&T, abruptly called off the talks, rejecting top-level Democratic entreaties to reconsider.

"They pulled out all the stops in an effort to scuttle good faith negotiations," complained Ralph Nease, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. The White House wanted not a strong civil rights act but "a political issue around which to demagogue". Since then the Democratic leadership has repeatedly postponed a vote as it has tried to craft a bill to outfox

the White House. The legislation now explicitly outlaws quotas, permits whites to sue for reverse discrimination, meets business concerns by capping damages and bans "race norming" — the adjustment of aptitude test results to account for race. The Democrats are presenting it as a bill to protect working women as much as blacks.

Still the White House insists it is a de facto "quota" bill which would make it so hard for employers to defend themselves that they would hire by numbers as insurance. It would foster racial discord, not harmony, President Bush said at the weekend. "You can't put a sign on a pig and say it's a horse," he said of the clause that explicitly outlaws quotas. Richard Gephardt, the leader of the House, retorted that Mr Bush was "the first president of the civil rights era who wants to tear us apart for political gain".

Whether it is in fact a quota bill is a matter of arcane dispute well beyond most Americans. The argument centres on the difference between the Democratic version, giving employers the defence that their hiring practices bear "a significant relationship to successful performance of the job", and a Republican alternative which refers to a "manifest relationship to the employment in question".

The point is that if Mr Bush vetoes this as a quota bill and can sustain that veto, the label will stick. To override that veto and turn the tables on the president, the Democrats must obtain 288 votes, 15 more than for a similar bill which Mr Bush vetoed last year after both the House and the Senate had passed it with big bipartisan majorities. It is a task that has underscored the looseness of the coalition which passes for a party.

Kurds drive Saddam's remnant out of Dahuk

FROM ADAM KELLER IN DAHUK

THE Kurds of Dahuk have ended Baghdad's rule with their bare hands, and won the town nobody else wants.

Six people died late on Sunday, in which crowds protesting against any allied withdrawal from northern Iraq sacked the town's police station and Baath party headquarters, and handed effective control to the peshmarga guerrillas. The bloodshed came amid a string of other incidents from increased Kurdish apprehension spawned by General Colin Powell's statement last Thursday that American forces may be leaving soon.

Dahuk's fall was as extraordinary as it was ominous for being an outburst of anti-Saddam hatred at a time when talks being conducted by the Kurdish leader, Masoud Barzani, in Baghdad are reported

to be reaching a conclusive and delicate phase. The protesters first went to the UN office and a former hotel being used by the Americans as a base, a strategy that has given many Kurds enough confidence to return to the provincial capital of more than 100,000 people. To further their demands that the Americans stay and all Baghdad forces withdraw, a crowd of about 2,000 people attacked the central police station, the base for some 300 officers left in the town.

A group of peshmarga stationed at the compound explained how they intervened to save the lives of some 100 men inside the one-storey building, but not before about 60 of the Iraqis had been injured trying to fight off the furious crowd.

After sacking the building and burning six police vehicles, the mini-revolution spread to the Baathist party headquarters, about 900 yards away. Most of Saddam's men fled, but some put up a fight, according to witnesses, firing machineguns and rockets at the crowd, wounding eight of whom two died later.

But the mob entered, and beat four occupants to death. A bloodstained floor and chunks of masonry were testimony to how one Iraqi was bludgeoned. The once-proud edifice of the ruling party was smashed, with parts of it still smouldering. Guerrillas said that during the fighting UN observers arrived and did just that: watched. After the battle was over, American forces also went to assess the event.

"We want the American army to enter Dahuk in force," Muhammad Ahmed, aged 16, a farm labourer, said as he lay in Dahuk's main hospital with a bullet wound to his hip. "We will benefit from this demonstration. They will listen." But the Americans said the removal of Iraqi power would not change their mission in Dahuk, where they have been restoring essential services and destroying captured ordnance.

● BAGHDAD: Iraq has sent tanks into the Kurdish town of Sulaymaniyah after gun battles between security forces and Kurdish peshmarga, travellers said yesterday. There have also been shooting incidents in Arbil, the capital of the Kurdish autonomous region. (Reuters)

Southern comfort, page 14

UK links sanctions to fate of prisoners

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

BRITAIN yesterday linked the lifting of United Nations sanctions against Iraq to the fate of two Britons imprisoned by Baghdad.

Sir David Hannay, the British permanent representative at the UN, wrote to the president of the security council expressing Britain's "deep concern" about the two, Douglas Brand and Ian Richter. His letter came as the council's sanctions subcommittee prepared to conduct its first 60-day review of the UN embargo on Iraq tomorrow. Even without Britain's complaint, the sanctions seem certain to remain in force.

Sir David underlined that security council resolution 687, which dictates ceasefire terms to Baghdad, requires the committee to consider the embargo in the light of Iraqi policies and practices. He argued that the detention of Mr Brand was a violation of the resolution's injunction to Iraq to free all foreign hostages, and said that Mr Richter should also be freed.

Mr Brand was jailed last September while trying to flee Iraq, and was held hostage during the war as a "human shield". He was recently sentenced to life imprisonment for espionage after a trial which Sir David described as "wholly inadequate".

Mr Richter's case dates from before the Gulf war. In 1987, he was jailed for life on corruption charges. Britain has since made repeated protests, but has shied away from making his release a condition for a ceasefire with Iraq. Sir David accused Iraq of a "flagrant violation" of its international legal obligations over Mr Brand, but his letter said simply that Britain believed Mr Richter "should also be set free".



Cast of success: the Tony award winners for best acting on Broadway in the past year, Nigel Hawthorne (*Shadowlands*), Lea Salonga (*Miss Saigon*), Mercedes Ruehl (*Lost in Yonkers*) and Jonathan Pryce (*Miss Saigon*), celebrating in New York

Funds scandal threatens orthodox Israeli party

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

WHEN the large figure of Arie Deri, the Israeli interior minister, slipped out the back door of police headquarters in Jerusalem the other day, his need for secrecy was not the result of some urgent matter of national security.

Unfortunately for the hard-pressed minister, at 31 the youngest in Yitzhak Shamir's cabinet, his two-hour session was an interrogation by fraud squad officers. Their eight-month investigation into political corruption has led them to the office of one of the most

promising figures in Israeli politics. Mr Deri was asked about the alleged misuse of public funds, and allegations that millions of shekels of taxpayers' money were funnelled into organisations controlled by the ultra-orthodox Shas party, a junior coalition member of the cabinet.

The fallout from the investigation threatens not only to undermine Mr Deri's position but also to destroy the party, which is already reeling from a bitter round of infighting. It is also suffering from fraud

squad enquiries into accusations concerning two other Shas Knesset members.

In most countries, the suspect activities of a minor religious party would result more in public derision than concern. In Israel, however, the balance of power traditionally has been held by Shas and other small parties.

Shas, an acronym for Sephardic Torah Guardians, represents the interests of the ultra-orthodox Jews of oriental origin, and has enjoyed a period of unparalleled influence. Had the scandal broken out three years ago when the religious parties emerged from the last general election in a commanding position, the issue might have been dropped in the interests of keeping the government together. But in the volatile world of Israeli politics much has changed in the makeup of the electorate which could spell the end of the favoured position that the rabbis and the small right-wing parties have enjoyed.

Normally, the threat of an election would be enough to force the ruling Likud party into one of its regular bouts of political trading. This time, however, Likud is displaying no such sign of desperation, not least because its public support has been growing.

'Defector' casts doubt on Iraq nuclear sites

FROM SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

AMERICAN military officials were investigating reports yesterday that a leading Iraqi nuclear scientist defected last month at an American marine checkpoint, claiming that many of Iraq's nuclear facilities, including some not known by the allies, escaped ruin during the Gulf war.

National Public Radio quoted US military and intelligence sources as saying that a scientist defected at a post near Dahuk, in northern Iraq,

last month with his wife, brother and a friend. Marines reportedly were initially sceptical but drove the four to a military compound in Zakho after Iraqi military police, who were watching, appeared to train a rifle toward the group.

There are doubts about the credibility of the report, since it cites conflicting details provided by various officials. But it quoted sources as saying the scientist impressed interrogators with his knowledge.

Miss Saigon troops to three Tonys

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN NEW YORK

JONATHAN Pryce and Lea Salonga, the stars of the much-disputed Broadway production of *Miss Saigon*, have won this year's Tony awards for best musical acting, but the New York theatre world lavished six honours on *The Will Rogers Follies*, an old-fashioned all-American extravaganza directed by Tommy Tune.

In the play category, Britain's Nigel Hawthorne was named best actor for his portrayal of C. S. Lewis in *Shadowlands*.

The awards to the *Miss Saigon* cast confounded press predictions that Broadway would snub the imported British show, which opened to record advance ticket sales after months of controversy. The local actors' Equity had tried unsuccessfully to bar Pryce and Salonga, a Filipina, from taking the roles they played in London.

A third *Miss Saigon* actor, Hinton Battle, an American black, won a Tony for best featured actor. The awards notwithstanding, *Miss Saigon* is seen in the local theatre world as the swansong of the "Cats" era, the invasion of Broadway by spectacular British musicals launched by Andrew Lloyd Webber 15 years ago. Despite *Miss Saigon*'s spectacular staging, the Tony for best scenic design went to

The Secret Garden, a musical of the Victorian children's story which also received two other awards.

The winners: Play: *Lost in Yonkers* by Neil Simon. Musical: *The Will Rogers Follies*. Revival: *Fiddler on the Roof*. Actor, play: Nigel Hawthorne, *Shadowlands*. Actress, play: Mercedes Ruehl, *Lost in Yonkers*. Actor, musical: Jonathan Pryce, *Miss Saigon*. Actress, musical: Lea Salonga, *Miss Saigon*.

Book, musical: *The Secret Garden* by Marsha Norman. Score, musical: *The Will Rogers Follies*, composer Cy Coleman. Lyrics: Betty Comden and Adolph Green. Director, play: Jerry Zaks, *Six Degrees of Separation*. Director, musical: Tommy Tune, *The Will Rogers Follies*. Featured actor, play: Kevin Spacey, *Lost in Yonkers*.

Featured actress, play: Irene Worth, *Lost in Yonkers*. Featured actor, musical: Hinton Battle, *Miss Saigon*. Featured actress, musical: Daisy Egan, *The Secret Garden*. Scenic design: Heidi Landesman, *The Secret Garden*. Costume design: Willis Kim, *The Will Rogers Follies*. Lighting design: Jules Fisher, *The Will Rogers Follies*. Choreography: Tommy Tune, *The Will Rogers Follies*. Special award for continued excellence by a regional theatre: Yale Repertory Theatre.

Ayatollah endorses Iranian president

Tehran — President Rafsanjani of Iran received strong endorsement from the supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, after pacifying his critics on the eve of the second anniversary of the death of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The president's efforts to open up the country's economy after 12 years of revolutionary ferment have led to angry clashes with hardliners.

Ayatollah Khamenei said criticism of officials was necessary and beneficial but he would not tolerate hostile attacks. "In particular, I consider it necessary for all to support the respected president and the government, which with God's blessing is being run today by one of the most brilliant figures of the revolution." (Reuters)

Khmer Rouge rejects prince

Jakarta — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former leader of Cambodia, said that his Khmer Rouge allies had rejected an agreement under which he would lead a national reconciliation council.

The Khmer Rouge stance prevented progress on the second day of peace talks between Cambodia's four warring factions, meeting here. Hun Sen, the prime minister, had agreed that the prince should chair the Supreme National Council, to oversee Cambodia pending elections, while he took the vice-chairmanship. But Prince Sihanouk had said that the Khmer Rouge must give its assent. (Reuters)

Bangladesh toll

Dhaka — The death toll from storm-driven tidal waves that battered the Bangladesh coast on Sunday appears to be in the hundreds, compared with the thousands killed in the April cyclone, relief officials said. At least 200 people were missing, believed drowned, when 30 fishing boats sank. (Reuters)

Bonds of love



Sarasota, Florida — Ricky Ray, aged 14, and Wenonah Lindbergh, 16, who are to marry in December, Ricky is one of three brothers who became infected with the Aids virus while being treated for haemophilia. The family became the target of a hate campaign and fled their home after an arson attack. His parents back the wedding. (Reuters)

Lebanon raid

Sidon — Israeli planes destroyed an alleged military intelligence base for the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Lebanon, killing two men and a woman civilian. Israel said the office was run by the Fatah faction of Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, in Miyeh-Miyeh refugee camp 25 miles south of Beirut. (Reuters)

Slavery enquiry

Hanoi — Fifty-two people, including some state employees, were under investigation for possible involvement in the slave trade, the Vietnamese weekly *Dai Doan* reported. More than a hundred women from a northern rural province have been sold into slavery and sent to China this year, it said. (Reuters)

Critics' raspberry sets Hollywood machine reeling

NEW YORK NOTEBOOK by Charles Bremner

In the annals of Hollywood, a few films have been so bad that their names have been adopted as bywords for disaster. *Heaven's Gate* and *Ishtar* are recent examples. A new title has just joined the list: *Hudson Hawk*.

A \$51-million (£30 million) action comedy starring Bruce Willis, *Hudson Hawk* has been treated to the biggest critical raspberry since *Ishtar*, the would-be comic extravaganza of 1987 starring Warren Beatty and Dustin Hoffman. In New York and Los Angeles, the normally blasé reviewers found *Hawk*, a James Bondish romp about a globe-trotting New Jersey thief, so appalling that they booed at the screening and displayed a gleeful unanimity in denouncing it. *The New York Times* called it a "towering catastrophe".

"It's a calamity, a disaster, a

fiasco," said *New York* magazine. "*Ishtar*, by comparison, is a work of the rarest wit." *Variety*, which is usually kind to Hollywood's output, said film-goers might find a moment of entertainment if they left their brains at the door. The public seems to have reacted in kind. Audiences have slumped after the first few days and the film is expected to be one of the biggest money-losers on the domestic market for years.

But more hangs on the fate of *Hudson Hawk* than a blow to bank accounts and egos. In the 15 years since *Jaws*, blockbuster movies have been dominated by a combination of big male stars, much killing and special effects. But now, after a mixed season last year, Hollywood is uncertain what the public wants. This summer a record of 53 new films are being



launched, compared with 37 last year and they amount to a variety not seen for many years.

In something of a referendum, the bulk of the summer films is made up of comedies and dramas of diverse genres. There are the

supernatural weepies such as *The Butcher's Wife*, starring Demi Moore, that seek to recreate the success of *Ghost* last year. Then there is the *Home Alone* theme, which is replayed in the new *Don't Tell Mom the Babysitter's Dead*. Female buddy comedies could also be another big craze if *Thelma & Louise*, starring Susan Sarandon and Geena Davis and directed by Ridley Scott, continues to score the high box offices of its first week.

In simpler days, this was the season when American householders would engage in one of the country's most patriotic traditions: the quest for the perfect lawn because in America the lawn has been deemed a symbol of democracy.

With unfenced front lawns defining the look of a district, tending

your sward is a central civic obligation. But all that was before the age of the killer lawn. Over the past few months, environmental organisations have sounded an alarm over the 35,000 tons of toxic chemicals that homeowners are dumping on their grass.

According to the National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides, common products are causing cancer, birth defects, liver and kidney disease for humans and animals. Inevitably, the anti-lawn brigade have zeroed in on President Bush, the proprietor of the magnificent First Lawn. Michael Pollan, who is editor of *Harper's* magazine and a nature writer, is calling on the president to dig up the White House lawn and allow it to revert to its natural state — a swamp.

quotas

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Keating retreats to Canberra backbenches after leadership challenge fails

Hawke wins power battle but faces inquisition on pact

FROM ROBERT COCKBURN IN SYDNEY

BOB Hawke, the Australian prime minister, yesterday ended a bitter leadership battle when he defeated the challenge for his job from Paul Keating, his deputy and treasurer (finance minister) of eight years. But the confrontation has weakened Mr Hawke and the Labor party, leaving the government without one of its most able politicians.

Most damaging for Mr Hawke is the claim, exposed by the challenge, that he misled parliament and the electorate last year about his intentions to carry on as prime minister. Under growing pressure yesterday, Mr Hawke admitted making a secret promise in 1988 to hand over to Mr Keating after the 1990 election, while assuring the public he intended to carry on. Mr Hawke failed to satisfy MPs and the media over his motive for the pledge, or over his ethics in taking contradictory positions. Television pro-

grammes were last night asking if Mr Hawke had lied to the people or to his treasurer. Mr Hawke told parliament: "It [the pledge] was not so put to the people, and I regret that fact."

The 110 federal Labor MPs voted at a special party caucus meeting called in Canberra. Mr Hawke won by a margin of 22 votes. But the outcome has done little to clear the air. After resigning his two government posts, Mr Keating said yesterday that he would not be seeking the leadership again. A weakened Mr Hawke could also face other challenges. He will come under scrutiny by his colleagues and he cannot assume that his job will be safe for him to lead the party in to the 1993 election.

Mr Keating was effectively running the country while Mr Hawke retired into a statesman-like, hands-off, role. He was the politician who, in the mid-1980s, said that Australia

was in danger of becoming a "banana republic" and a "third-rate economy". He exploded the golden myth of Australia as the "lucky country".

In his moment of glory, Mr Hawke nominated himself as acting treasurer, a symbolic gesture of triumph over Mr Keating's ambition for the prime minister's job. "I'm treasurer for the day," Mr Hawke said. "I trust I get some good balance of payment figures." It was a joke that backfired. He was landed with the worst trade deficit of the year, figures that would double the amount for the previous month, an outlook which bears out Mr Keating's gloomy view of the economy.

Mr Hawke's new deputy is Brian Howe, the minister for community services and health. He is on the left and his appointment is a reward for his faction of the party, which supported Mr Hawke in the



Survivor's smile: Bob Hawke talking in Canberra yesterday after defeating Paul Keating

leadership ballot. This is the first time that the Labor left has found a key role in Mr Hawke's predominantly right-wing government. But despite opposition claims that the prime minister is now a "hostage of the left", the move is considered unlikely to lead

to any radical changes of policy. How far Mr Hawke will allow the left to influence his move away from traditional socialist values in favour of privatisation and economic reform is yet to be seen. The appointment of a new treasurer will be the key.

John Kerin, the right-wing industry minister, has been tipped for the post. A spokesman for the Macquarie Bank yesterday said that foreign investment and business could be discouraged if a left-winger were given the treasury.

Peking tightens security to quell dissent

By CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING AND DAVID WATTS IN LONDON

THE Chinese authorities, baited by low-level anti-government protest on university campuses as the second anniversary of the Peking mass killings approached, attempted yesterday to quell the slightest flicker of dissent.

Security was at its tightest at Peking university, which was at the heart of the democracy movement two years ago, and where students commemorated the first anniversary of the deaths last year by smashing bottles and giving pro-democracy speeches.

Most students say the time is not right for a big show of defiance, but still the campus authorities are nervous. Last night, they ordered exhaustive checks on the identity of every person on campus, and banned foreign journalists. Teachers were put on guard in every dormitory and Chinese students were forbidden to talk to foreign colleagues. Plainclothes and uniformed security guards were on patrol, particularly around Building 46, the graduate dormitory believed to be at the centre of the protests.

Tiananmen Square, scene of the biggest demonstrations in 40 years of communist history in 1989, was briefly cordoned off yesterday for the arrival of Michael Manley, the Jamaican prime minister. In an echo of the army's suppression of pro-democracy protests two years ago, the square echoed to a 21-gun salute in the visitor's honour.

Later the square was reopened and tourists wandered on across its vast expanse watched closely by an army of plainclothes police. About 20 police cars were parked around the perimeter, but the water cannon, automatic rifles and security guards on rooftops, so much in evidence last year, were absent.

Last summer, diplomats described the authorities' handling of the anniversary as a security overkill more fitted to a war zone. This year, security is far more subtle, in an apparent attempt to prove to the world that the Communist party is not afraid of dissent, but is taking no chances.

Peking has increased the surveillance of foreign journalists during the anniversary period. Television correspondents have been told unofficially that their coverage will be watched by a censor before it can be sent by satellite.

In London, Amnesty International reported that the authorities are continuing their suppression of dissidents with some of the harshest sentences in recent years. With at least 1,000 people already jailed for offences connected with the 1989 events, activists out of the Peking spotlight are being jailed for ten to 20 years for making dissident speeches.

Mystery shrouds death of Mao's widow

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE political life of Jiang Qing, Mao's widow, was as vivid and uncompromising as any revolutionary opera and, if the reports from Peking prove true, her death may be equally dramatic.

The woman who systematically destroyed the intellectual and cultural life of China for a decade is said to have committed suicide in a suburban villa where she was being held under house arrest, according to American radio reports from the Chinese capital. But while her life was a public mix of the drama of high power, sex and politics, the manner of her death is a mystery.

The Chinese authorities, with their love of secrecy, have so far said nothing. The justice ministry would not confirm her death. When Mao died, the secret was kept by officials for days until a satisfactory explanation could be agreed upon and the succession and the stability of the country ensured.

With Jiang Qing, despite the destruction of her reputation in the post-Mao decades, the situation is no different. However discredited, she was still the widow of the founding father of Chinese communism and the guardian of the flame. But her death was too far removed from Mao's to be seen as a classical lover's gesture.

To some Chinese, it is surprising that she has lived this long. They watched her arrogance on the witness stand during the trial of the Gang of Four in the late 1970s.

Such spirit could not be contained in the confines of a prison, however luxurious, and for the Chinese it is better to die by one's own hand than be confined like a rat. The Chinese authorities were outraged by what they saw as her exploitation of her position as Mao's consort.

One source said Jiang Qing had committed suicide by hanging herself, and indicated that she could no longer bear the pain of the throat cancer from which she was reportedly suffering.

At the end of her trial she had been condemned to death but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.



Jiang Qing: a public mix of power, sex and politics

Fasting film star arrested

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

ANDHRA Pradesh was brought to a standstill yesterday when police arrested the film star-cum-politician, N. T. Rama Rao, who began a hunger strike a week ago after the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. He was forcibly admitted to hospital, where he continued to refuse food.

Rama Rao, aged 69, who made a fortune playing Hindu gods in hundreds of films, was formerly chief minister of Andhra Pradesh and is leader of a big locally based party, Telugu Desam. The party summoned a statewide strike, closing all shops and offices.

He claims that, after the assassination, local officials of Gandhi's Congress (I) party unleashed a wave of violence against political rivals, causing widespread damage. He is demanding full compensation to victims. Some of his houses, and those of relatives and friends, were damaged.

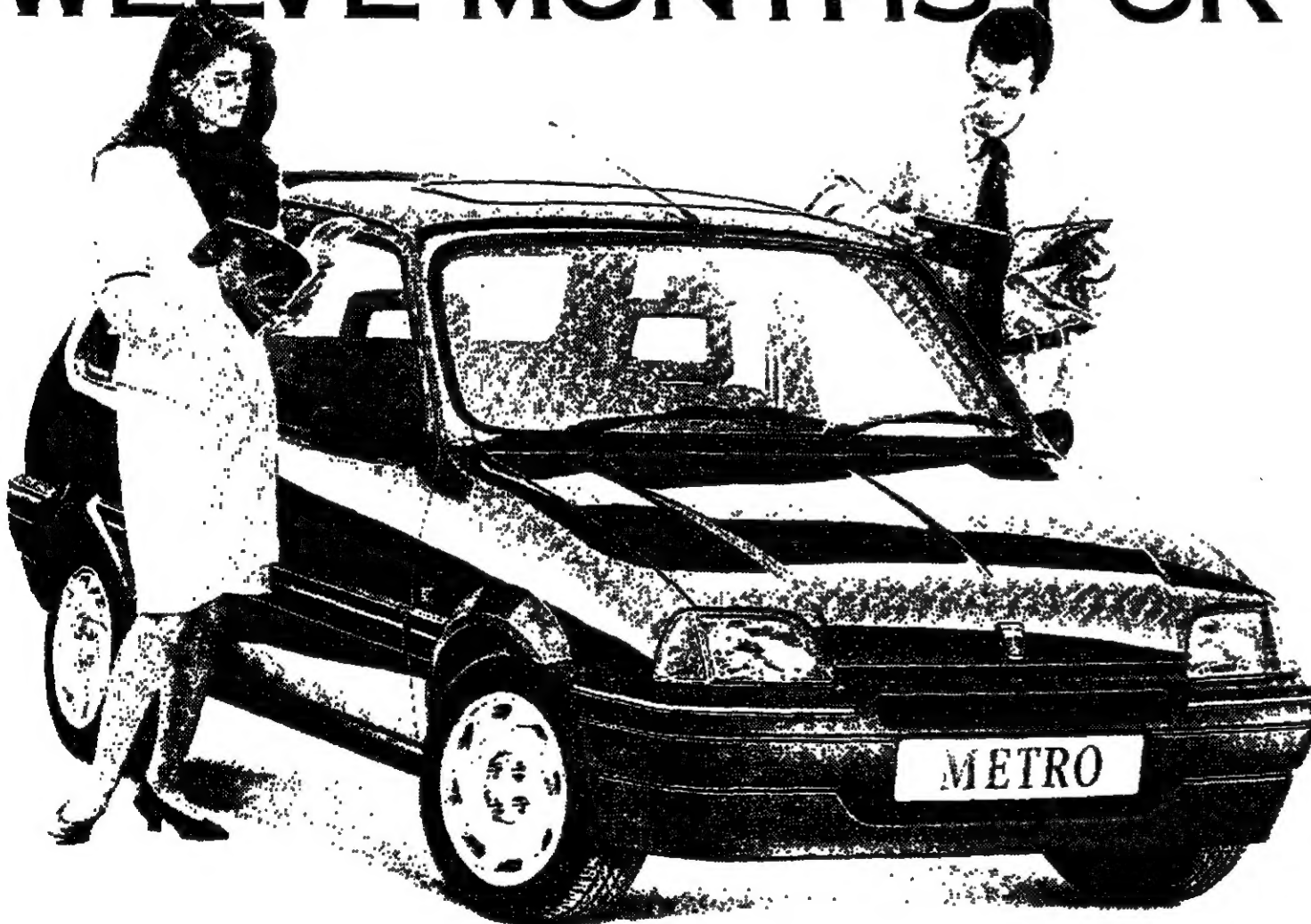
His move is widely viewed as an attempt to win back political support in the face of a sympathy wave for Congress, which looks likely to overwhelm southern regional parties such as Telugu Desam in the final two days of voting in the general election in two weeks' time. Hundreds of police were involved in an

operation to arrest Rama Rao, who was surrounded by large numbers of stick-wielding bodyguards who were beaten up. He was taken to hospital, where doctors said his health was deteriorating alarmingly.

The election campaign, now back in full swing, is dominated by a single issue: stability. This was solely the slogan of Congress before Gandhi was killed in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. The right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party has added a stability slogan to its programme, saying that the inability of Congress to choose a permanent leader revealed its incapacity to rule the country.

Poverty and prices, which previously dominated the election campaigns of the anti-Congress parties, are hardly mentioned any more, except by the communists. Chandra Shekhar, the prime minister, is working feverishly to persuade leading members of Congress to let him back into the party which he quit years ago. He hopes to take over the leadership in the absence of any obvious frontrunner. However, P. V. Narasimha Rao, the new president of the party, has made it clear that Congress's doors are not open to all its former members.

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THE NEW METRO

Soviet report justifies use of force in Lithuania

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

THE Soviet authorities yesterday justified the use of armed force in Lithuania last January, when 13 civilians and a KGB officer died outside the Vilnius television tower, and held the Lithuanian leadership entirely to blame for what happened.

In an account which diverged sharply from eyewitness reports at the time, the Soviet Union's chief law officer, Nikolai Trubin, said there was no evidence that Soviet troops were responsible for any of the killings. His preliminary report on the events of January 13, which was distributed to members of the Soviet parliament, dismisses allegations that unarmed demonstrators were crushed by tanks and concludes that most shots were fired not by troops, but by members of Lithuania's self-styled defence forces and their supporters. The report also criticises the Lithuanian authorities for their refusal to co-operate with the enquiry.

In a statement President Landsbergis of Lithuania said about the report yesterday: "The procurator-general of the Soviet Union has sacrificed himself and his office for Gorbachev's reputation". The added that, after previous Soviet legal cover-ups, "we didn't hope for very different conclusions". A spokesman for the Lithuanian representa-

tion in Moscow described the findings as "lies from start to finish". He singled out two points as particularly glaring inaccuracies: the description of trade union activists being forcibly ejected from the parliament building on January 8 "when trying to present a petition", and the claim that there were no bullet holes in the walls of the television tower. "One wall", he said, "is riddled with bullet holes."

The report has not yet been published and the timing of its appearance, immediately before President Gorbachev's journey to Oslo to deliver his Nobel prize lecture, poses many questions. One theory is that it is a misguided attempt by the Soviet leadership to justify the use of force in January and enable Mr Gorbachev to go to Oslo with a clean sheet. A quite different theory suggests that it is part of a campaign orchestrated by party hardliners to thwart the Soviet leader's recent approach to the democrats and hamper his quest for a comprehensive aid package from the West. A third view is that it is part of a trade-off between Mr Gorbachev and the army.

The report, which is couched in political rather than judicial language, finds the root cause of the violence in Lithuania's independence declaration of March 11, 1990, which, it says, "led to the virtual elimination of the Soviet state and social structure in the Lithuanian republic and the destruction of the Soviet Union's territorial integrity".

On the events of January 13 itself, the report completely exonerates the Soviet armed forces. "In the conditions which had arisen," it says, "the command of the Soviet interior ministry troops and the Vilnius garrison took appropriate measures with the aim of ensuring social safety and order, averting mass disorder and disarming warriors and defending unarmed members of the workers' militia, as well as to halt broadcasts inciting the population to bloodshed."

In his most controversial findings, the procurator-general goes on to claim that many of those trying to defend the television tower were drunk, that the demonstrators and people inside the television tower had firearms, including automatic weapons, and that all the shots were fired from the tower, not—as eyewitnesses recounted at the time—at those defending it. He also claims that large quantities of explosives were found afterwards. "As eyewitnesses testified, soldiers and officers did not fire bullets at people, the tanks did not run anyone down, though some people tried to clamber onto moving tanks and others were deliberately pushed underneath them..."



Rising faith: a balloon portrait of the Pope floating among pilgrims, including many Ukrainians, gathered at Labaczow, Poland, to celebrate mass with the pontiff on Sunday, the second day of a nine-day trip. Yesterday the Pope joined

the bitter national debate about abortion (Roger Boyes writes from Warsaw). Warsaw has been considering one of Europe's toughest anti-abortion bills. The Pope, speaking in Kielce, indicated a strict curb on abortion was only a first step in

restoring the Christian basis of the family. "So many divorces, endless quarrels and conflicts in many families," he lamented. The initial move, he said, should be stamping out abortion, which has reached about 500,000 a year in Poland. At

a service for Ukrainian Catholics in Przemyśl, the Pope indicated that he hopes to go to the Soviet Union to visit Lvov, the Ukrainian capital, where the Ukrainian Catholic church plans to hold its synod next year.

Moscow is forced to agree on arms

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE Soviet Union was forced to agree new arms concessions when Washington gave a warning that future relations with Moscow and a superpower summit with President Gorbachev depended on the successful outcome of talks to resolve differences over the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty.

The recent visit to Washington of General Mikhail Moiseyev, the chief of the Soviet general staff, persuaded Moscow that it could no longer afford "to mess around" with the treaty signed by 22 countries in Paris last November, British diplomatic sources said.

When Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, the Soviet foreign minister, met James Baker, the US Secretary of State, in Lisbon over the weekend, he offered a series of concessions which brought the six-month dispute to an end. One essential part of the deal reached over the weekend is that the Soviet Union will destroy about 20 per cent of the vast amount of equipment which had been transferred east of the Urals, which is outside the limits of the treaty. In an exercise which astounded the West and played a significant part in the widespread disruption of the Soviet harvest, rolling stock

was commandeered to move about 70,000 tanks, armoured combat vehicles and artillery from the western region of the Soviet Union, which is covered by the CFE treaty, to the east of the Urals. In the competition for rolling stock between the military and the agricultural industry, the military won.

This transfer of military equipment, viewed as "sharp practice" by the West, as well as the sudden switch of three motorised rifle divisions from the Soviet army to naval marine and coastal defence units, not covered by the treaty, have been the two principal issues preventing ratification of the agreement.



Bessmertnykh: offered series of concessions

Kinnock rejects socialist unity

FROM TOM WALKER IN LUXEMBOURG

NEIL Kinnock, the Labour leader, yesterday rejected the idea of a single European Socialist party, which would have locked his party into radically pro-federal European policies.

Mr Kinnock said that such a party would only serve to factionalise Labour, at a time when it was trying to make maximum political capital from disunion within Conservative ranks. The idea for the so-called European Democratic Socialist party was hatched by socialists at the European parliament in Strasbourg last month. They have become alarmed at successes scored by a similar pan-European party set up by the Christian Democrats, the European People's party.

But at a meeting of European socialist leaders here Mr Kinnock said that the socialist parties of Europe were adequately served for the moment through the Confederation of EC Socialist Parties. "The confederation provides full and practical means for the co-operation within the community," he said in a statement.

Bush will extend trade concession

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

THE White House announced yesterday that President Bush is to extend his six-month waiver of US trade restrictions with the Soviet Union.

The move is the first of a package of measures to help the Soviet Union which will be announced in the coming weeks, provided Moscow proves it is serious about economic reform. These will combine hugely increased technical assistance in a number of key areas with a lowering of trade barriers, but not the massive financial aid that President Gorbachev has been seeking.

Mr Bush is now eager to demonstrate practical support for a threatened leader whose foreign policy remains so beneficial to the West. The weekend resolution of the dispute over the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty removed the biggest obstacle to a Moscow superpower summit this month or next, negotiations to complete a strategic nuclear arms reduction treaty are being intensified, and the superpowers look set to resume closer relations.

Details of the new waiver of the so-called Jackson-Vanik amendment were not immediately available yesterday, but the president's decision fulfils a precondition for two other steps that he is likely to

announce soon. These are the granting of most favoured nation trading status to the Soviet Union, and giving Mr Gorbachev some or all of the \$1.5 billion (£880 million) in agricultural credits he asked for many weeks ago.

Robert Zoellick, an under secretary of state and one of the administration's top Soviet experts, said in an interview in *The Wall Street Journal* yesterday that the United States would try to support the Soviet Union with a package of carefully targeted measures "if the Soviets start moving ahead with serious economic reforms". The measures would include special associate status at the International Monetary Fund, giving Moscow access to international economic expertise; help in developing the Soviet Union's huge energy resources, enabling it to earn hard currency abroad; sending a Pentagon team next month to advise on converting the Soviet defence industry to civilian use; and the replacement of the failed Soviet food distribution system.

Administration officials say Mr Gorbachev is almost certain to be invited in some capacity to July's Group of Seven economic summit in London, despite protests from US conservative leaders.

Algiers rioters in poll clash

Algiers — Riot police clashed with Muslim fundamentalists in central Algiers in the first serious confrontation since the country's election campaign started, only hours after President Chadli Benjedid said he would not allow militants to derail the poll.

Helmeted police fired tear-gas grenades and brought in water cannon to try to disperse the radicals. But after 30 minutes the riot weapons could be seen withdrawing. Thousands of demonstrators demanding that President Chadli step down and Algeria become an Islamic state, chanted: "Chadli, assassin."

Some demonstrators threw stones at police vehicles; some pulled a policeman to the ground and started to beat him, but other militants warned him until he could reach his car. Young demonstrators grabbed a tear-gas launcher from one policeman and fled with it, but others overcame by the gas were carried into nearby buildings for treatment. (Reuters)

Ceausescu fails to win retrial

Bucharest — Nicu Ceausescu, the son of the executed Romanian dictator, failed in his attempt to have his conviction quashed by the supreme court and be granted a retrial. The presiding judge, General Adrian Nitoiu, reduced his sentence from 20 years to 16 (Tim Judah writes).

Paula Iacob, Ceausescu's lawyer, said the decision was bizarre. "We will try for an extraordinary appeal," Ceausescu was convicted last year for his part in the deaths of 89 people in the town of Sibiu during the Christmas 1989 revolution. Ceausescu claims he ordered security forces not to fire.

Treaty go-ahead

Paris — President Mitterrand said that France will sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, expressing the hope that this example will inspire other nations to follow suit. Britain welcomed France's decision and said it also hoped that all other non-signatory states would soon follow.

Terrorist jailed

Rome — Susanne Becker, a repentant Red Army Faction extremist, was given a 12-year sentence for a 1977 attempted murder and kidnapping by the Stuttgart high court after the prosecution made an appeal for leniency. In 1977 she helped the group murder her godfather, Jürgen Ponto, a bank director.

Grapes of north

Stockholm — Wine from the land of the midnight sun, a blackcurrant-based vintage produced north of the Arctic circle, is on sale in Sweden for the first time. Billed as the world's most northerly wine, Braenna Swedish blackcurrant wine sells for 61 crowns (£6) a bottle. (Reader)

Fuel shortage cripples relief work in Ethiopia

FROM ANDREW LYCETT IN ADDIS ABABA

WITH the fall of Harar, the last stronghold of the toppled regime, the new Ethiopian government is trying to solve its latest problem: a chronic fuel shortage.

Aid officials confirmed yesterday that Harar, headquarters of the Ethiopian First Army, was calm after 15,000 troops loyal to the old regime had surrendered. Over the past week the situation in the town, gateway to the drought and refugee affected Ogaden, had been chaotic.

At the weekend, a United Nations driver was shot in the head. Now UN officials hope that forces of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front will be able to disperse the bandits who have been attacking essential food and water convoys leaving Jijiga, south of Harar, for refugee camps. But the UN's relief work could still be held up by lack of fuel. Since the front took control of the capital a week ago, queues for petrol and paraffin have grown visibly longer by the day.

Residents say solving the fuel shortage would be the best way to win over the Addis Ababa population still uneasy about the takeover of the capital by the Tigrean-led front. But opening the fuel line is not an easy task since stocks have been run down after the Soviet Union cut off its concessional supplies at the start of the year.

Since last month, the coun-

try's main refinery at the Red Sea port of Asab has been in the hands of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, which now controls Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea and wants to secede. The revolutionary front has been generally sympathetic to the Eritreans' aspirations, but negotiations over issues like access to the sea underline the fragile relationship between the two former rebel groups.

Yesterday, the new Ethiopian rulers took three steps

towards tackling the fuel shortage: it ordered military stocks of oil to be diverted onto the local market; jet fuel to be sold as a substitute for paraffin and prepared to send a task force to Asab to ensure the smooth running of the refinery.

In the Ogaden, the lack of fuel will affect relief operations since relief agencies have to truck 800,000 litres of water a day from Jijiga to the main refugee camp on the Somali border.

Pretoria sanctions debate splits OAU

FROM ELIZABETH OBADINA IN LAGOS

PROSPECTS of success at the summit of the Organisation of African Unity, which opened yesterday in Nigeria's new capital, Abuja, have been damaged by disagreements over sanctions against South Africa at preliminary meetings between leaders.

Last week, African foreign ministers agreed to maintain sanctions in a hardline resolution sponsored by Zimbabwe and supported by Nigeria. South Africa's nationalist movements, the African National Congress and the more radical Pan Africanist Congress, had issued a joint statement warning the OAU

not to consider any "premature lifting or relaxing of sanctions". But the united front crumbled yesterday when the ANC apparently relaxed its position. It said that if Pretoria met certain conditions, including the release of all political prisoners, it would support the restoration of sporting links.

The issue could split the conference, since several conservative countries, led by Madagascar, Kenya, Ivory Coast and Senegal, have long favoured a relaxation of the OAU position on Pretoria.

Boeing rejects 'reverse thrust' crash theory

By NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

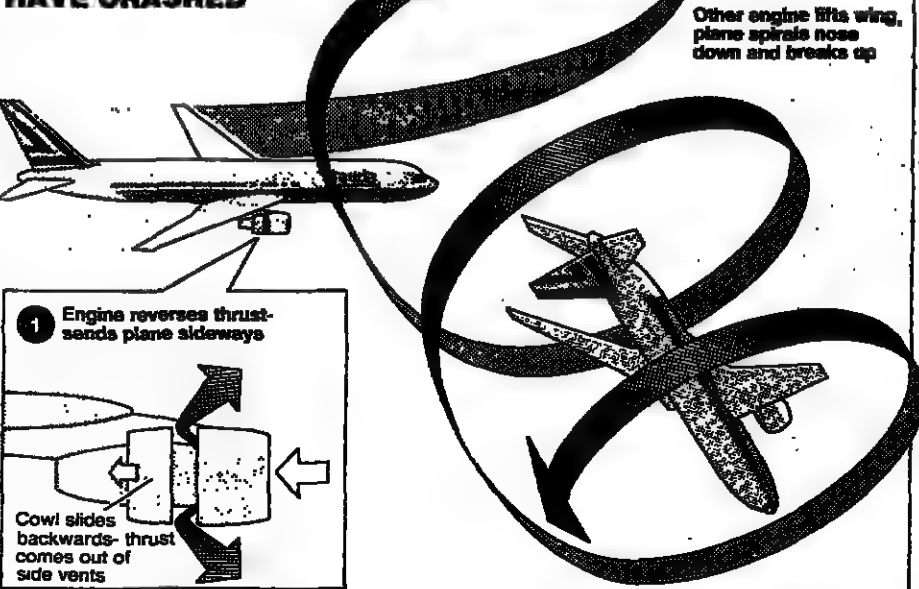
BOEING, makers of the ill-fated 767 airliner owned by Lauda Air which crashed last week after take off from Thailand, yesterday rejected suggestions that an accidental braking of an engine led to the aircraft disintegrating in mid-air.

Niki Lauda, the Austrian businessman who owns Lauda Air, said that conversations between the flight crew indicated that one of the engines had suddenly been switched into reverse thrust which sent the plane into a spiralling nose dive. The aircraft eventually broke up under the strain.

A Boeing spokesman said that the planes were designed to withstand the effects of such an accident in line with the airworthiness rules of America's Federal Aviation Administration. Boeing officials also point to the discovery of intact engines and wings. The engines are attached to the wings with "sacrificial bolts" that should disengage the thrusts under severe and unscheduled stress.

Mr Lauda's views are however being backed by the Austrian transport ministry which said yesterday that it had arrived at the same conclusion as the former Formula One racing driver. David Learmonth, air transport editor at *Flight International* in London, said despite the improbability he, too, was moving towards Mr Lauda's interpretation of events. An inflight reverse

HOW THE LAUDA AIR BOEING 767 MIGHT HAVE CRASHED



thrust would be catastrophic and swift and enough to break up the plane, he said.

Reverse thrusting is designed to break an airliner only after landing. Because engine fans would be damaged if they were thrown into reverse several mechanisms exist to redirect an engine's thrust forward. On the 767 a Boeing-designed system slides back part of the engine cowl to reveal a honeycomb of forward pointing veins.

Doors slide up inside the engine directing the powerful air flow through the veins firing it out from the side at 45

degrees. The Lauda Air Boeing 767, which would have been climbing at between 300 and 350mph, would first have slid violently to one side if this had happened in flight on one of its two engines. The wing carrying the properly functioning engine would have been lifted turning the plane upside down and into a nose dive.

Unless the crew could have switched off both engines it is likely that the aircraft would have continued twisting and spiralling before breaking up. If this scenario proves correct the attention of crash investi-

over, can also override a pilot's command if the computer believes it endangers the aircraft's safety. Fly-by-wire systems have attracted a concern amid fears that pilots, rather than pilots, are controlling aircraft. This reached a pitch when an A320 Airbus, a fully fly-by-wire plane, crashed in France but the preliminary technical report said the computers were not to blame.

Alan Beard, a theoretical physicist at Edinburgh university, said what concerned researchers was that the mathematical codes underpinning the software of such systems were often held as commercial secrets.

Dr Beard is working on a bill for the House of Commons with Nigel Griffiths, the Labour member for Edinburgh South, which would require such systems to be open to academic scrutiny so that any potential flaws can be caught before they do harm. Other experts fear the computers themselves rather than the software codes are becoming too sophisticated.

Mr Learmonth said: "Before this accident if you had suggested that a reverse thrust could have occurred I would have been very dubious. The Faded record has an excellent record of reliability. However I suspect that it will turn out to be a reverse thrust. Maybe it will be put down to a glitch in the computer."

Boeing said it has no plans to ground any of its model 767 aircraft because evidence so far has not shown such action to be necessary.

A new exhibition highlights the glittering legacy of the Duke of Verdura, high society jeweller from the Twenties to the Fifties. Vivienne Becker reports

Ducal gems shine bright again

When Elsa Maxwell, the society party hostess, compiled her list of the 12 most perfect dinner party guests, the Duke of Verdura, a Sicilian aristocrat and master jeweller to New York society, was near the top. In the Forties and Fifties jewellers, as peddlers of ultimate glamour, were stars.

Now, 13 years after his death, Verdura's works, recognised as classics of 20th century jewellery, are resuming a starring role. Although his jewellery is still being made in New York in limited numbers from his original designs, it was not until the sale of the Duchess of Windsor's jewels in 1987, some designed by the duke, that his name and his work came to light again. A collection of some 100 pieces comes to London next week.

Born in 1898, Fulco Sant'apostolo della Cerda, the Duke of Verdura, enjoyed an eccentric childhood from which he was able to store a portfolio of themes and motifs he later incorporated into his jewellery.

In the early Twenties, after his father's death, Verdura gave him-

self up to the good life in Cannes, Venice and Paris. It was during this period that he first met Linda and Cole Porter, who were to become ardent supporters. Having blown the last of his inheritance on a Napoleonic fancy dress party at his ancestral palazzo in Palermo, Verdura found a job in Paris as a textile designer for Coco Chanel. Very soon he switched to jewellery design, courageously reworking the precious gems given to Chanel by her lovers. He became her head jewellery designer, responsible for some of her most celebrated baroque couture jewels, notably the pair of wide enameled black and white bangles, embedded with rich jewelled Maltese crosses, that she always wore, one on each wrist.

In 1934 Verdura went to America, where he designed real jewellery for the jeweller Paul Flato and later ran his Los Angeles shop. He made many friends among the Hollywood community, including Gary Cooper, Katharine Hepburn and Marlene Dietrich. When Flato went to prison for pawning his customers' gemstones, Verdura returned to New York. On the eve of the

second world war, with the financial backing of Cole Porter, he started his own business, in an upstairs office on Fifth Avenue.

Verdura produced jewels of lush opulence and intense femininity, incorporating references from heraldry, medievalism and the curiosities of the natural world. He successfully balanced whimsy and elegance, and his use of materials and colours was fearless. He loathed huge and valuable gemstones, calling solitary diamonds "swimming-pools".

After a decade or more of cool diamonds and platinum, Verdura re-introduced brilliant yellow gold, braided and knotted in the Renaissance manner. He caged pearls in gold wire, or edged them in gold laurel leaves; necklaces were lush ropes of coloured beads hung with baroque diamond tassels or punctuated with crosses. Shells, bought for a few dollars from the natural history museum, were encrusted with gems; Cuban tree snails trailed with gold and studded with turquoises, as worn by the Duchess of Windsor, were among the most fashionable accessories of the Fifties.

Verdura drew illustrious clients,

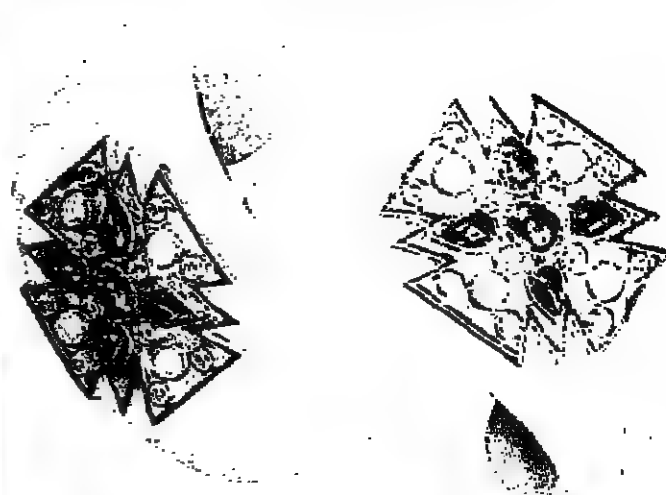


and yet remained aloof, rarely appearing in the showroom. The staff always said the duke was out, although instructed by him to say he was dead. Diana Vreeland, doyenne of American fashion journalists, championed his work. The Duchess of Windsor was so fond of his jewels that she claimed a topaz rose brooch (which she had not paid for) as her own design. When she came to Verdura asking to exchange it, he replied that he was unable to help as he only sold his own designs. Other devotees included Laurence Olivier and Clare Booth Luce. Linda Porter commissioned a new cigarette case for her husband for every opening night. In return Verdura was immortalised in a Porter lyric: "Liz Whitney has, on her bin of

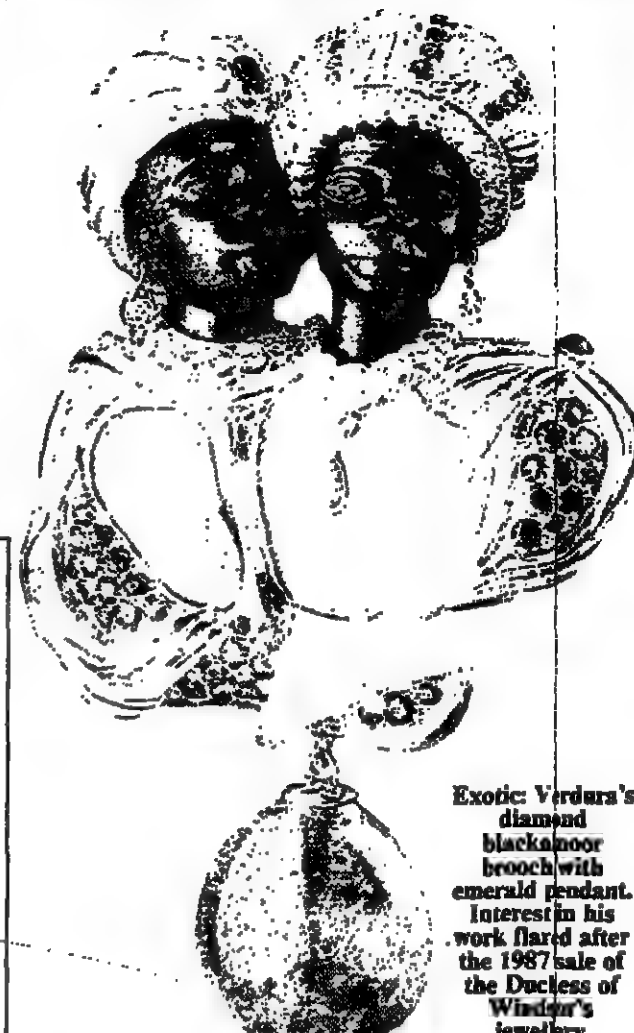
manure, a clip designed by the Duke of Verdura."

Verdura died in London in 1978, but from the Sixties he had been very much a jeweller's jeweller: David Webb and Seaman Schepps in the Sixties and Paloma Picasso in the Eighties were all directly inspired by his work. Since the Fifties the costume jewellery industry has thrived on Verdura's fashionable innovations: Trifari and Marcel Boucher produced copies of the creations that appeared on *Vogue* covers, while the young Kenneth Lane was entranced by Verdura's shell and pebble jewels.

● Exhibition: Verner Amell Gallery, 4 Ryder Street, St James's, SW1. From June 10-18, Monday-Friday 11am-6pm. Prices start at £1,000.



Top drawer: left, the Duke of Verdura with Coco Chanel and, above, a pair of bracelets he designed for her in the Twenties



Exotic: Verdura's diamond and black onyx brooch with emerald pendant. Interest in his work flared after the 1987 sale of the Duchess of Windsor's jewellery

Big business in Lutyens

BP has returned to its old London headquarters, newly restored

A remarkable work of restoration has brought Britannic House, the headquarters of the British Petroleum Company, back to something its creator, Sir Edwin Lutyens, might be glad to recognise. The Grade II listed building in London's Finsbury Circus was completed in 1925 for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, as BP then was, but the company sold it 24 years ago. Now it has moved back in following the renovation by the developers Greycoat, which has earned it the 1990 City Heritage Award.

The architect, William Nimmo, Peter Inskip and Peter Jenkins, worked closely with English Heritage, the City of London conservation officers and the Lutyens Trust to preserve original architectural features such as the ornately-carved Portland stone elevations, while introducing new interior areas and modern facilities.

Careful study of the original roof slates, for example, revealed that they came from a type of rock found in Cumbria, so a quarry near Coniston was re-opened to supply matching replacements. Similarly, when some of the marble cracked during the entrance hall's refurbishment, an Italian quarry was opened for the first time in 50 years to replace it.

The original marble-lined entrance hall and grand staircases have been restored and cleaned to reveal their natural colour. Since the interior had been extensively repainted

over 65 years, it was necessary to analyse some 68 layers of paint to discover and reproduce the original colour scheme specified by Lutyens.

Integrating a new top-lit, semi-circular, stone-clad atrium meant removing Lutyens's fourth-floor boardroom to the basement. Joinery and windows were transferred from the original room and restored, while light fittings and ornate plaster detail were reproduced from photographs.

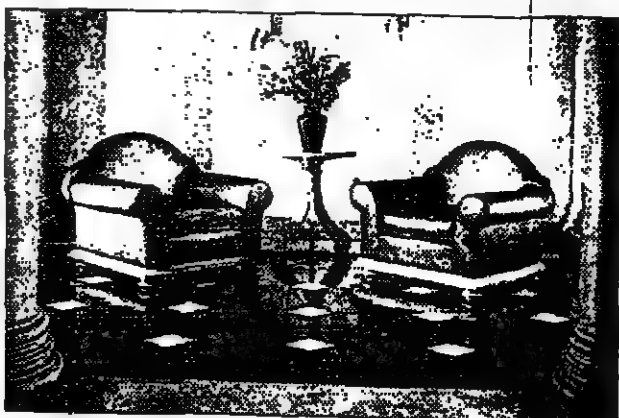
In the chairman's office the decorative scagliola columns and glass pendant lights specified by Lutyens have been recreated, and reproductions of his spiderback chairs and marble-topped side tables line the walls.

The interior furnishing was overseen by Lutyens Design Associates, a company set up in 1988 by Lutyens's granddaughter, Candia.

Lutyens's furniture designs were always produced in small quantities to complement specific interiors, and few pieces remain intact. "We recreated some pieces from the Viceroy's House in New Delhi [now India's President's House] and 120 Pall Mall, which he designed in the Thirties," Ms Lutyens says.

Lutyens Design Associates hopes to introduce re-editions of the architect's light fittings, mirrors, clocks and other furnishings documented in the family archives.

NICOLE SWINGLEY

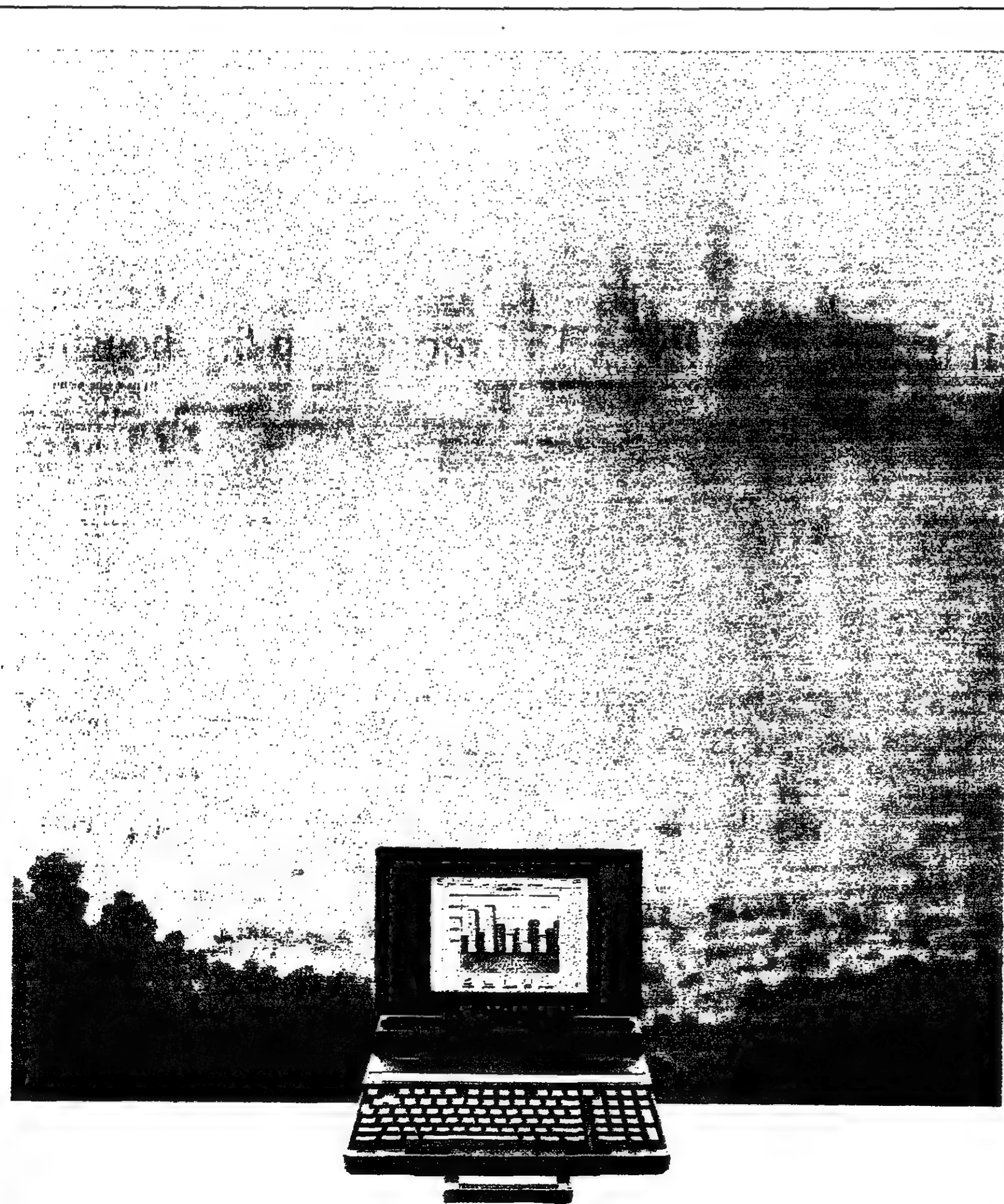


Rule, Britannia: some of the Lutyens furniture reproductions

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مكتبة الأمل

JAZZ

Marathon man



Taking leave of absence

Returned keys

Last chance . . .

THEY brought life back to the Royal Shakespeare Company's London home after its five-month closure: Terry Hands's revival of Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost* looks as if it had been painted by Monet, and boasts fine performances from Ralph Fiennes and Simon Russell Beale. Richard Nelson's *Two Shakespearean Actors* proves to be a fascinating study of theatrical rivalries in 19th-century New York. They end their runs, respectively, at the Barbican and the Pit on Saturday (071-638 8891).

CINEMA HISTORY

Geoff Brown on a rare opportunity to visit the theatrical past, courtesy of vintage cinema

In a world of frightening impermanence, cinema's value as an archeological tool for the social historian increases year by year. The camera eye catches so much, from long-lost locations to fashions in

This Hamlet does not speak, to be sure, and the title cards sometimes lack Shakespeare's poetry ("The Queen

Made four years later by the director Fred Paul, *Masks and Faces* is no fusty antique either. The film was mounted to fill the empty coffers of the Academy (later, Royal Academy) of Dramatic Arts. An all-star cast donated their services, and the academy emerged £2,000 richer. In return, film-goers saw the Thespian elite flexing their muscles to Charles Reade and Tom Taylor's play about actress Peg Woffington, the toast of 18th-century London. Irene Vanbrugh, creator of many stage heroines for Barrie and

needed no Tardis: could have done everything

Pinero, played Peg; Forbes-Robertson took the part of Triplet, an impoverished poet. Further down the cast list, we find H.B. Irving, Gerald du Maurier, Gladys Cooper (then a reigning beauty of the picture postcards) and even Weedon Grossmith, illustrator and co-author of *The Diary of a Nobody*.
Viewed today, *Masks and*

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a dark, textured surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of fabric. A small, light-colored, circular object is visible near the center. The image is grainy and has a high level of contrast, with deep blacks and bright whites. The texture appears rough and uneven. The circular object is slightly brighter than the surrounding area, drawing the eye. The overall composition is abstract and moody.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson in the 1913 *Hamlet*

FACES seems compellingly mounted by the prevailing standards for British film; the performances by Vanbrugh, Forbes-Robertson and Winifred Emery are particularly expressive. Yet it is the film's cinematography that is in the mind. Members of the academy—my council re-enact the

bers played little creative part in the cinema, or indeed the 20th century. Yet here they are, moving about on the silver screen, giving a patronising salute to the century's new art form: an entertainment, moreover, that would have been the province of the stage, the profession's salient, building stock and audience.

Three of the prologue's war-horses—Alexander, Hare, Sir Squire Bancroft—would be dead within the next ten years; Forbes-Robertson himself survived until 1937. Now, it is only cinema that can make them breathe.

declares it would be, "a worthy memory of the English stage of today". This procession of theatrical ghosts is deeply ironic and strangely moving. Many council mem-

● *Masks and Faces is screened tonight at 6.10pm, Museum of London, London Wall EC2 (071-600 3699); Hamlet follows on Thursday.*

RECORDS: CLASSICAL

The motif of a hero and the gallimaufry of his entourage colour recent orchestral releases. But what is heroism? For Rilke, it was simply the ability to endure. For Strauss the hero's life was complex, ambiguous, and he argued that his "fantastic variations" on *Don Quixote* would be comprehensible only as a companion piece, a "satyrical play" to his tone poem, *Ein Heldenleben*.

Karajan's 1987 recording is the only disc which offers the juxtaposition. But Kurt Masur imaginatively twins his *Don Quixote* with the merry pranks of another lovable rogue, *Till Eulenspiegel*. With Strauss's early cello *Romanze* acting as an ideal bridge between them, the coupling is unusually rewarding. Heinrich Schiff, moreover, is the Don, and his understated, whimsical solo cello voices eloquently the aggression and romantic pathos of the sad knight.

In duet with the quizzical viola of Dietmar Hallman (Sancho Panza) Schiff's cello and the orchestral soloists make graceful and witty chamber music of the third variation. The Leipzig Gewandhaus is the most sensitive of stage-managers: the woodwind section reveals its

Few recordings match the complete *Peer Gynt* presented in 1987 by Neeme Järvi and the Gothenburg Symphony. Jeffrey Tate's single disc, though, distills the essence of the incidental music, revels in the string playing of the Berlin Philharmonic for "Aase's Death."

harmonic for "Ase's Death" and "Morning", and even includes some dialogue. The omissions are relatively unimportant: two dances, the Woman in Green episode at the start and "Fish and Fire" at the end.

**Strauss: Don Quixote/
Till Eulenspiegel**
Leipzig Gewandhaus/Masur
Philips 426 262-2
Grieg: Peer Gynt
Berlin Philharmonic/Tate
EMI CDC 7 54119 2
**Scriabin: Prometheus/
Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 4**
Philadelphia/Muti. EMI CDC
54112 2

Muti's performance relies on the Philadelphia Orchestra (and a superbly well-balanced recording) to provide the coloured lights which Scriabin also prescribed. He is fortunate, too, in the choice of

217 VICTOR H

peals: a true picture of divine play in their light, jazz-like, reminding of Scriabin's fire.

Here's a Tchaikovsky Fourth, too, which *emphasizes the confusion, the fiery ferocity of the symphony's finale*. Muti does not rush it. Allegro, but full-blown presto, as many are tempted to do, with the result that its semiquavers really bite, its scale passages convincingly scorch. Each solo in the slow movement passes like a will o' the wisp: this is a performance which sees the work as a true symphonie fantastique.

HILARY FINCH

TELEVISION REVIEW

If the First World's mental image of Ethiopia is one of skin-and-bone mothers and babies wordlessly dying by inches under a bright blue sky, this association is surely inextricably linked to the word "Oxfam." "The mothers and children will go first" is the slogan of one of Oxfam's recent advertisements, showing just such a picture of abject distress. So it seemed odd, in a way, that last night's *Open Space* (BBC 2), which argued against the power of such "negative images" of Africa, was made by Oxfam itself.

In a programme where polemic is not only allowed but encouraged, Oxfam trod carefully, perhaps mindful of recent reminders that charities are not supposed to take a political

line. But a coherent, interesting argument still emerged: that news broadcasters still regard Africa as a kind of "dark continent" where famine is the only noteworthy event. Why is there so little coverage of other matters? Jon Snow, Michael Buerk and Mark Damazer (editor of *The Nine O'Clock News*) answered that it was expensive and difficult to report from African countries, but they also hinted at a larger truth. In the traditional shopkeeper's phrase, the coverage is possibly not there because "there's no demand".

What nobody hinted at was an even larger truth, which is that black Africa is not powerful in international affairs and therefore is reckoned to deserve no platform, except when its poverty

and bad management hit his new heights. The "R" word did not get a mention, but there is racism in this, all right. As an Ethiopian woman, she calls Africa a food basket. Cambridge market has lashed her so she is often told by surprised customers "but there is no food in Africa". Leany Henry said that when he visited Ethiopia to make a film for Comic Relief, he was astounded to see grass. Oxfam's dilemma is perhaps more complex and insoluble than it is willing to admit. The image of the mute famine victim reinforces "negative" ideas not only about Africa, but about black people in general.

In Suspicious Circumstances (Grassroots/TV) was a curious affair, with Edward Woodward relating three true-life murder stories against a back-

ground of vivid dramatic reconstruction ("Feich mustard!" cried the Victorian lady's companion, on finding the wine-whiskered master of the house slumped in a doze). The idea was that a large question-mark hung over each case, and that we the viewers, should decide for ourselves the guilt or innocence of the accused. This was hokey, of course, because in each case the presentation was skimpy, partial and sensationalist.

However, it was entertaining enough, and it was interesting to observe how the combined stylistic influences of *Jackanyon*, *Alfred Hitchcock Presents*, *Police Fire and Rough Justice* cancelled each other out.

LYNNE TRUSS

REVIEWS, page 18
Rudolf Nureyev in
Death in Venice

LYNNE TRUSS

Since last month, the coun- statement warning the OAU

Leading article, page 15 | events. AD מנגנון יעילות הונגריה נוסף למאגר המודלים

هكذا آمن الأهل

Dying off the fat of the land

Woodrow Wyatt

I smoke several substantial cigars a day. I usually drink the equivalent of nearly a bottle of wine in the evening, and sometimes rather more. I eat heartily and agreeably. I have a low cholesterol count, a below average blood pressure, and as strong a heart as when I was 18. So I have a dispassionate view of the green paper the government is publishing today in a drive to reduce avoidable deaths from coronary diseases, cancer and other dangerous diseases. This paper ought to signal not a political knockabout, but a serious attempt to unearth the facts. The better off tend to be less prone to killer diseases than those who are poorer. But why?

Before the war, many Japanese chain-smoked but they had relatively little incidence of lung cancer and other diseases which slay in the West. Most Japanese were poor, but they had a much higher intake of essential (unsaturated) fats from fish and vegetables. Japanese emigrating to America and adopting its diet soon had the same rate of killer diseases as the surrounding population. Such diseases are now increasing in Japan as Western foods are imported. Eskimos are far from rich, and they are almost free of the Western diseases, as they eat large quantities of essential unsaturated fats from seal and fish.

In many parts of Britain, particularly poorer areas, pork pies, sausages and fish and chips cooked in saturated fats are very popular. We are top of the list of countries with the highest rates of early death from cancer and heart diseases. The killer is not poverty but unawareness of the effects of unhealthy diet. Calls for the banning of cigarette advertising and drives against alcohol are based on inadequate research.

All smokers are exposed to the same carcinogen, but many heavy smokers never get lung cancer while many who never smoke do. Dr Hugh Sinclair, founder of the International Nutrition Foundation, who died last year, convinced most of the medical profession, after 30 years of hammering at them, that a higher intake of essential unsaturated fats is the best protection against most premature deaths. Hence in 1984 the health ministry's Committee on Medical Aspects of Health urged a reduced consumption of saturated fats. Dr Sinclair cited authorities suggesting that between 10 and 70 per cent of cancer cases are caused by wrong diet, higher than any other cause.

America, now much more conscious of the importance of diet, coronaries and so forth have fallen, with a tendency for them to increase again when people become careless over their eating. Here, the government has done little to publicise healthy diets and allow many hospitals to serve meals which are downright dangerous. Britain was at its healthiest during the last war, when the enforced rationing cut out many of the saturated fats in the diet. Italians, even in the poor south, are healthier than us because a high proportion of their diet is rice, pasta and fish, with a profusion of polyunsaturated olive and sunflower oil.

It is discouraging that the green paper appears to regard alcohol as a villain. The French drink twice as much and the Germans 50 per cent more than us. Britain is 20th in the drinking league. The medical records of modest drinkers appear to be better than those of non-drinkers. It is extraordinary that so much money has been spent on research on feeding animals and so little on feeding human beings. A few millions spent on research into human nutrition would lengthen millions of lives and save billions in NHS expenditure. Official health advice would then be based more on fact and less on often guesswork.

Peter Stothard, US editor, reports that victory has not ruined those Democrats who opposed the Gulf war

A tot of Southern comfort



Democrats fighting back: (from left) Wyche Fowler, Fritz Hollings and Terry Sanford. But Al Gore (right) may benefit from his pro-war stance

ported by liberal Democrats who dislike his policies, who voted against the war but who want the insurance of a pro-war candidate at the top of the party ticket. The popularity of the war, in the words of one prominent liberal in the House of Representatives, "gives us a stick to protect ourselves, to beat the Left — and maybe even pick a winner". If George Bush were fully fit, such aspirations would be a matter of mere marginal interest. But Graves' disease, heart murmurings and the spectre

of President Quayle have raised electoral doubts.

In March, the big hope of the Republicans for 1992 was to overturn the Democrat lead of 56 to 44 in the Senate. The key targets were anti-war Democrats in the traditionally militaristic south, Wyche Fowler in Georgia, Fritz Hollings in South Carolina and Terry Sanford in North Carolina. These hopes seem to have diminished. Senator Fowler is proving a skillful politician and his constituents turn out to have been hardly surprised at his

opposition to the war, and to be reluctant to hold it against him. "There rarely ever is a real silver bullet," says William Pascoe, a Republican consultant. "The only single decisive issue these days is an ethics violation. An anti-war vote may be the last straw for men like Sanford, whose constituents were close to throwing them out anyway. The bigger danger is that Republicans get the war out of proportion. Other post-war developments have also been bad for them. Pete Wilson, the newly elected governor of California, appointed an unknown friend to fill his Senate seat. It is almost certain that in 1992 John Seymour, the new senator, will have to fight Dianne Feinstein, a nationally known supporter of the war who has a collection of videos for future campaign commercials, showing her being heckled by anti-war activists.

Incumbency is much the biggest advantage for any candidate. Nothing else, even peace or war, is as important. Since the war's end, John Heinz, the Republican senator of Pennsylvania, has been killed — and replaced by a Democrat; last week another, Jake Garn of Utah, announced a surprise retirement.

If Richard Thornburgh, President Bush's attorney-general, runs to win back Heinz's seat for the Republicans, a favourite to replace him is Warren Rudman, the New Hampshire senator. Rudman, like Bob Dole of Kansas and Steve Symms of Idaho, has said that he may give up his seat prematurely in 1992. For men who want to exercise real power, being a Republican congressman in houses dominated by Democrats eventually loses its appeal.

Twenty-eight years ago America's most famous "silver bullet" began in the gun of President Kennedy's assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, settled in the body of John Connally, Dallas host and Texas governor, and assured Connally's re-election. As the weapons of the Gulf war parade past the Capitol on Saturday, Republicans may reflect that bullets do not seem to be made that way any more.

Marcus Binney draws on historical precedent to refute criticism of the development hard by St Paul's

The professional knives are out in Paternoster Square. While the public reaction appears largely to be one of delight, hardline modernists are rushing to fill the visitors' book with comments such as "pastiche", "fake", "Disneyworld" and "a tinseled version of Morris England". These are knee-jerk insults reflecting paranoia. The modernists feel deeply threatened by the classical scheme for Paternoster.

Modernism has always been seen by its proponents not as a style, but as a creed. Deviations cannot be tolerated. Unless everyone agrees with them all the time they feel threatened. Yet modernism has already had abundant chances — look at the Barbican, Broadgate, the South Bank, Victoria Street and the Elephant and Castle — to mention only examples in central London.

Underlying all this is an age-old debate. Should we (and every age) have a style of our time, or are revivals acceptable, and equally creative? I believe freedom of choice in architecture is more important than producing a style of our own.

The Italian renaissance was, after all, a classical revival. In his *Italian Journey*, Goethe describes a debate he attended at the Academy in Vicenza. The motion was: "In Art, Imitation is superior to Invention". It was carried by a large majority. This represented not a reactionary takeover or artistic nemesis, but the stirrings of the neo-classicism that was to change the course of European architecture.

The modernists made a bonfire of history and banned any reference to historical styles from the curriculum. But in so doing they forgot Sir Joshua Reynolds's admonition that the student who knows no history thinks "each continent new to him is a continent newly discovered". The results of modernist domi-

nance have not been all originality and invention. Most modern architecture is at least as derivative as that of earlier ages. A few great prototypes illustrated in many books and magazines have been used just as architectural pattern books were used by 18th-century carpenter-builders in New England.

Against the idea of a style of our time we should set the even more fundamental principle of freedom of choice. Saddling the world with one style, as in the 1960s and 1970s, results in an artistic tyranny. Before the disasters of high-rise living were recognised and the Prince of Wales began speaking out, it was widely believed that the only people entitled to comment on contemporary architecture were architects. Artistic debate and public participation virtually died out.

The latest Paternoster Square proposals represent a new freedom of choice at two levels. First it is a large-scale development in a different style, which will allow people to make a direct comparison with other large-scale post-war developments. (The modernists fear that it will prove as popular as Quinlan Terry's classical riverside development at Richmond upon Thames.)

Secondly, it is not a uniform scheme like the existing Paternoster, but involves a range of architects working in a variety of classical styles. Broadgate is oppressive not only because of its overbearing scale, but because almost all the buildings are by the same architect. The new Paternoster scheme holds together because each architect was given a clear set of rules, laying down plot, site edge, height, main entry points, ground floor shops and materials to adhere to. They also had the opportunity to suggest changes if they felt they had better solutions.

The most remarkable element



The new Paternoster Square proposals: much thought has gone into a range of classical styles that everyone can understand

is the detail provided not only of individual buildings, but of streets and open spaces. Even in a decade when architectural model-making has flourished almost as a new art form, the Paternoster model takes verisimilitude to a higher level. One is no longer looking at polystyrene blocks, coded elevations and sections which tell little or nothing about the colour and texture of the building. In the Paternoster exhibition one has only to look at the variety of window types to see the immense thought that has been given to every detail.

Some critics have dismissed the designs as if they were no more than a spec-Georgian house-

ing estate on the North Circular. But Demetri Porphyrios's Greek revival design explores picturesque asymmetry in a manner reminiscent of Karl Friedrich Schinkel, the 19th-century German architect. Architects Siddell Gibson drew on the round-arched style of the early office buildings in Chicago so admired by the early moderns. Thomas Beeby floats temple fronts on glass walls like the tombs cut in the cliff at Petra. The exhibition reminds us that classicalism has been the style in the City, not just for churches and public buildings, but for commercial buildings for more than three centuries.

The Paternoster proposals can

be understood by everyone. Recognising this, the developers have chosen to present them direct to the public for approval. There is a danger that professional bodies and planners will start meddling with a design that is complete and ready to build, demanding changes that are not improvements. And it places bodies like the Royal Fine Art Commission in a quandary. One of the reasons the commission was established as a review board is that architecture had become so distanced from ordinary people that only experts could comprehend the nature and the implications of new designs. The commission, which includes a substantial

number of modernist members, has often acted in effect as an arbiter of taste on behalf of the public. But if a developer takes a non-modernist design direct to the public and wins its support, the commission would then look very curious if it objected to it.

The important point is that the public should decide whether it welcomes the proposals or not. Anyone who enjoys looking at fine buildings should consider it a duty to visit the exhibition in Paternoster Square. We have a chance to vote and we should use it.

The author is president of SAVE Britain's Heritage.

...and moreover

CRAIG BROWN

We were all there. A Source Close to the Family. A Former Cabinet Colleague. Three Close Political Allies. A Number of Leading Conservatives. A fair scattering of intimates. The meeting was ready to begin.

Every Thursday, a distinguished group of anonymous sources gathers for lunch to pool information on Mrs Thatcher: her mood adjustments, her fresh ambitions, her day-to-day movements. For the past six months, you will have read our latest speculations and pronouncements in all the most serious Sunday papers.

I am, I can now reveal, the person who is usually described as "an unofficial spokesman for a source close to an intimate family friend of a former cabinet colleague". As such, what I have to say is taken rather seriously by all the heavyweight political commentators. When, for instance, I suggested that Mrs Thatcher was "lively" with the way the government was handling the economy and was planning to quit Parliament in order to open a chain of leisurewear boutiques, the press really sat up and took notice. The very next week it was reported that Mrs Thatcher was "lively" at recent reports that she was about to quit Parliament to open a chain of leisurewear boutiques. I was the source of this rumour, too. As you can see, my information is much-prized.

Of course, it is very difficult for those of us close to Mrs Thatcher to interpret her every word and gesture with complete

accuracy. Just a fortnight ago, a former cabinet colleague gave us a full report on a working breakfast he had enjoyed with Mrs Thatcher. He could confirm, he said, that she had eaten a bowl of Rice Krispies, a piece of toast and half a grapefruit. No more detailed information of her breakfasting habits had reached us for almost a week, and we sifted it for significance. The main revelation was obviously her new-found enthusiasm for toast. But what did it mean? The former cabinet colleague was pretty sure it meant that she was "hopping mad" with ordinary bread-and-butter, and that she was "absolutely determined" to plough on with her plans to have her bread thoroughly toasted, regardless of what Mr Major might think.

The Rice Krispies also gave many of us in the party cause for concern. "It seems," said a source believed to be close to a source, "as if she has severed all links with cornflakes. Which can only mean one thing: she's — 'hopping mad,' we all chorused.

"That's it — hopping mad at cornflakes, and other cereals too."

"She feels deceived by them."

"Totally deceived and let down," all agreed.

"And she's lively with Major."

"LIVID."

We were already well into our main course. I looked around for the ketchup, eventually locating the sauce close to a source. Did anyone, I asked, have any up-to-the-minute news of Mrs Thatcher's state of mind?

Only the week before we had been stunned to read in *Vanity Fair* magazine that she had become a committed marxist. "I am a committed marxist," she had told their reporter. It had given us a terrible shock, but then someone had discovered the full transcript.

"Okay," explained the editor of *Vanity Fair* when confronted by this transcript. "Maybe what she actually said was, 'If you were to say to me I am a committed marxist I would have to say you were mad.' But it's simply a matter of emphasis and interpretation."

Later in the same article, a "Close family friend" had said he thought Mrs Thatcher was now determined to follow a career as either a train driver or an acrobat. The editor of *Vanity Fair* snuck by the report. Asked the identity of the "Close family friend", she replied that she could not divulge his identity, but that he had been a friend of the Close family — Brian and Jenny Close of East Cheam — for quite a few months, and that his opinion was every bit as worthwhile as the next man's.

As we were finishing pudding, unconfirmed reports began to filter through of a statement issued by Mrs Thatcher within the last few minutes. She was reported to have said, "The weather's not too good, is it?" to a local fishmonger. I would hate to pre-empt the Sunday papers, but if you see the headline, "Bitter Thatcher slams government's weather: Friends speak of anger and disillusion", you can feel confident as to its source.

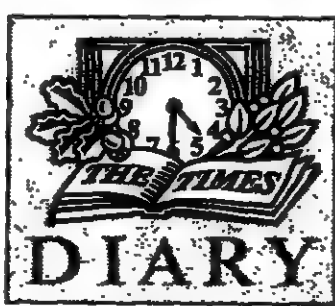
Where her mouth is

Edwina Currie, the minister most prone to putting a foot in it, seems to have a natural successor in Ann Widdecombe, junior social security minister. Her advice yesterday to low-income families that supermarkets are the last place to look for cheap and nutritious food brought a swift response from the agriculture ministry: "Ridiculous. Where does she suggest you get your food if not from supermarkets? They provide terrific choice."

"Her remarks are irresponsible. Of course supermarkets are the best place for fresh, nutritional food," said Don Naismith, of King's College, London. Naismith yesterday caused his own uproar by repeating a claim that a bag of crisps is more healthy than an apple (without disclosing that his research had been funded by the crisp manufacturers).

Widdecombe was commenting on a report by the National Children's Home claiming that many poor families are going hungry. Her comments surprised her Conservative association in Maidstone, Kent. Harry Warner, the vice-chairman, said: "She never goes shopping. Someone does it for her. Ann likes her food — she has a weakness for fish and chips and hamburgers — but she never cooks herself."

Further evidence that she does not practise what she preaches was to be found in a recent interview in *Caterer & Hotelkeeper* magazine. "I have continued to eat what I like despite the so-called experts," she said, revealing a liking for traditional puddings such as spotted dick, treacle tart and apple pie. "I love food, especially bread and potatoes, lamb and beef, and I still eat lots of it despite mad cow disease."



Besides which the the minister who says she enjoys brandy in her sauces but would tell the poor where to shop never had such problems in her own upbringing. "We had a Chinese staff and a cook called Hoon who used to come up with the most wonderful food," she says of her childhood in Singapore.

● Swords shall be turned into ploughshares, but what to do with the 7,000 tanks the Soviet Union scrapped yesterday? Scrap metal, say the Russian generals. A more imaginative scheme, with hard-currency advantages, would be to send them to America, where a lucrative market surely awaits the ultimate executive toy.

Artistic reward

James Driscoll, the British cartoonist whose television series *The Shoe People* has become one of the most popular in Moscow, has received his first Russian royalties. But with the Soviet economy in tatters and President Gorbachev trying to pass round the begging bowl at the G7 summit, Driscoll has declined payment in the almost worthless rouble.

After refusing offers of payment in chemicals or industrial diamonds, he has opted for 50 paintings by 20 of Russia's leading contemporary artists. The collection will be unveiled tonight at the Century Gallery in Chelsea.

The Shoe People, screened on TV-am in Britain, is the first Western cartoon shown on Russian television, and plays to a weekly audience of 70 million. Driscoll has also signed a five-year publishing deal totalling 50 million Russian-language books.

Already Driscoll's *Shoe People* skills appear to have paid dividends. Jeffrey Archer, who will

be understood by everyone. Recognising this, the developers have chosen to present them direct to the public for approval. There is a danger that professional bodies and planners will start meddling with a design that is complete and ready to build, demanding changes that are not improvements. And it places bodies like the Royal Fine Art Commission in a quandary. One of the reasons the commission was established as a review board is that architecture had become so distanced from ordinary people that only experts could comprehend the nature and the implications of new designs. The commission, which includes a substantial

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The author is president of SAVE Britain's Heritage.

briefed (including *The Times*) broke the story two days earlier.

Music critics are now nervously waiting to see if the South Bank's Nicholas Snowman will ban them from the Festival Hall if they prove unsound on Boulez and Berio.

Conversion own goal

The spirit of Christian forgiveness is being strained to the limit in York over a highly embarrassing advert in the Anglican diocesan newspaper, *Seen*. Fifty thousand copies have been distributed, each containing an appeal for donations to the Converts Aid Society, a body set up specifically to offer financial support to Anglican clergy who convert to Roman Catholicism.

"It was a muck-up at the publishers," says the Rev Simon Stanley, the editor. "Copy did not arrive on time and someone reached for a file of adverts and put one in to fill the space. Unfortunately it was this one." The publisher, Gabriel Communications, deals largely with Roman Catholic publications but adopts a policy of commercial ecumenism that must now be in jeopardy.

"We are amused rather than outraged," says Stanley. He concedes, however, that he has had several letters of the "Disgusted of Hildesheim" variety. Presumably invoking the standard let-out clause covering acts of God, a publisher's apology rather than compensation is on the cards.

● Three down, nine to go. Where goldsmiths and grocers have led in the forward march of feminism, skimmers follow. The *Worshipful Company of Skimmers*, one of the 12 great livery companies of the City of London, has brotation with more than 600 years of tradition by electing seven livery women. Only the salters, haberdashers, vintners, clothworkers, fishmongers and all have still to be persuaded.



GOOD CITIZENS

John Major does not like to be thought a grey man. He certainly denies that he is lacking in ideas. Both charges against him were laid, whether apocryphally or not, by the Margaret Thatcher lobby at the weekend. Yesterday's seminar at Chequers on the government's plans for a citizens' charter was his best rebuttal.

The citizens' charter is presented as post-Thatcherism. It does not involve privatisation. It recognises a continuing public-service sector, to some extent distinct from free-market forces. Since some public sector is always with us, it must be made to function efficiently. If some monopoly in certain utilities is unavoidable, its worst consequences must be alleviated. This key issue here is not ownership but delegation, supervision, regulation.

Yet Mr Major's initiative is a development of Thatcherism. Belatedly her government was recognising that sheer belligerence towards public services and those who provided them was not enough. Quasi-market mechanisms were being introduced into the health service and into education, designed to improve the efficient use of resources and to introduce a measure of consumer choice. Now those concepts are being extended.

Mrs Thatcher's former acolytes are in the forefront of the concept. Mr Major was flanked yesterday by two ministers of the radical right, Francis Maude and John Redwood. The cast at the seminar included David Willetts of the Centre for Policy Studies, an architect of privatisation in Mrs Thatcher's policy unit at 10 Downing Street.

The citizens' charter will use monetary mechanisms to improve public-sector performance. The sticks will be big ones. The House of Commons was told yesterday (though ministers did not confirm) that a proposed scheme to compensate travellers for poor British Rail services could cost BR £270 million a year. But the consequences

remain opaque. If British Rail does pay out £270 million to customers, the money could come from reduced pay for careless workers, a move hardly likely to galvanise them to improve the service. Or British Rail might be forced to cut investment, causing future customers to enjoy a worse service. Or they could seek more subsidy from the government, an additional burden on the taxpayer.

In public services and monopoly utilities, financial incentives do not work in the same way as they do in the market sector. Owner and manager do not experience the threat of bankruptcy. Most monopolies have established large and complex bureaucracies, the natural activity of which is the avoidance of responsibility for service at the "coal face". A remarkable consequence of even as cosmetic a "privatisation" as that of British Telecom was instantly to improve customer service: the new directors did not want to be thought directly responsible for bad quality, whereas previously they had always been able to blame ministers. The citizens' charter cannot thus replace privatisation in services such as railways and aspects of the health service. Methods of privatisation which maximise competition need still to be sought.

Nor should the citizen's charter substitute for constantly refining the concept of public service. Financial incentives and penalties will only work if they go with the grain of the ethos of public-sector workers.

The citizens' charter will run into opposition, in time. It undermines vested interests; it threatens those bureaucrats who prefer a quiet life; it involves fining those who fail in providing services. They will not attack frontally; who dares defy motherhood? But insidious — even unconscious — resistance is inevitable. To overcome it, the Conservatives or their successors will need political momentum, and the involved support of the citizens who will benefit from it.

THE DEATH OF KINGS

Donors are at last making the right noises about aid to Africa, insisting on political as well as economic reform. If the Organisation of African Unity could escape from its timeworn, African leaders need not waste this week's summit in Nigeria quarrelling over South African sanctions or seeking to turn back the clock in Eritrea. They would be thinking hard about political pluralism. South Africa is relevant only as an example of an African state struggling to find a path away from dictatorship towards multiparty or multipoint democracy. Finding such a path is as important for Africa as was the collapse of communism for Eastern Europe.

Black Africa's leaders can no longer sermonise about one-man one-vote south of the Limpopo without inviting the exasperated retort, "What about you?" Even international bodies and aid agencies, after years of *de facto* support for state plunder in Africa, are taking up the same refrain.

Two years ago, the OAU had the world's most unchanging membership, with four-fifths of sub-Saharan Africa firmly in the grip of military juntas or one-man rule in one-party states. Today the turnover is rising. More significant, well over half of those still clinging to power have given concessions to pluralism, and are being held to their word.

The best measure of the contagion is not the flight of dictators in the Horn, but the transformation in Benin. There in March, in a display of people-power which began with groups stoning the statue of Lenin, President Mathieu Kerekou became the first dictator in post-colonial African history to be beaten at the ballot box.

At last year's summit, chastened by a World Bank report which stated with unprecedented bluntness that bad, despotic government was the root cause of Africa's poverty, the OAU tried to ride the storm

with promises to "democratise further". Some conceded that they could no longer assume that the world owed them a living, and even admitted that there might be scope in future to cut military spending. The effect was somewhat spoiled when President Robert Mugabe resigned "teachers of democracy... to hell" and President Daniel arap Moi left abruptly to suppress pro-democracy demonstrations in Nairobi.

For all the popular pressures on them, these rulers still hold powerful cards: strong and highly politicised armies and pervasive political patronage. They will not put their money where their mouth is until the flow of aid money is conditioned on their doing so. Where the World Bank led, the perennially mealy-mouthed UN Development Programme has followed. A recent UNDP report denounced corruption and misgovernment, published a freedom index and proposed that aid be firmly tied to political reforms and cuts in military spending.

But do the donors, any more than African heads of state, mean what they say? A year ago this week, Douglas Hurd insisted that repressive, wasteful and corrupt governments "should not expect us to support their folly with scarce aid resources". No government in Africa has set its face more firmly against the "pluralism, public accountability and respect for the rule of law" for which Mr Hurd called than Kenya. Yet Kenya remains the largest recipient of British aid in Africa, the sum has not been cut back and no reduction is planned.

What hope Africa has rests on a transition to accountable, democratic rule. Mr Hurd should encourage it by suspending aid to Kenya. He might even transfer part of the saving to the responsible hands of the newly-elected President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya. Benin has set Africa an example, and aid policy should use carrots as well as sticks.

FELLOW TRAVELLERS

This, without anybody declaring it so, is the annual week of the Gypsy. On Epsom Downs, Gypsies add to the noise and colour of Derby Day, when this extraordinary tribe of Europe's nomads shows itself in a flattering light. Appleby Fair in Cumbria, just after the Derby, is a more domestic gathering for the conduct of Gypsy business of betrothing, music-making, horse-trading, fighting, Epsom, where Gypsies have begun to gather for tomorrow's event, is for public display.

The rest of the year Gypsies suffer public ignominy, partly their own fault, partly the fault of an uncomprehending society. Gypsies refuse to fit: that could almost be their definition. They baffle alike the cause-orientated campaigners of the left, who might be inclined to support such underdogs, and the conventionalism of the right, which might even approve their free market approach to life.

The beginning of wisdom is that there is no easy "solution", vicious or virtuous, to the Gypsy predicament. The central legislation designed to "solve the Gypsy problem" was the Caravan Sites Act of 1968. This was entirely humane in conception but the cause of yet more trouble for the Gypsies.

They were to be offered official sites, with bare amenities, on which to settle their caravans. Gradually their children would start to go to school, their menfolk into regular employment; they would even move into houses. In short, they were to stop being Gypsies. And as an incentive for providing proper sites, local authorities were given powers to move on any Gypsies who insisted on camping on roadside verges.

The sites were neither sufficient in number, however, nor well-adapted to the Gypsy custom of living in extended family

groups and moving on when the mood took them. Britain's 50,000 "travellers", as they prefer to call themselves, are skilled at surviving perpetually on the margin of society, physically, economically and legally. To this tiny fraction of the Third World in the midst of the first, income tax, driving licences, planning permission, almost everything to do with bureaucracy, is alien.

What frustrates the social reformers is that most Gypsies do not want to be rescued from this "primitive" condition, though they do not mind some of the benefits of civilisation such as doctors, Range Rovers and television. Many Gypsy men will have a wad of notes in their pocket, but distrust and dislike the world of the gorgio, the Romany word for the rest of us.

They are not criminals; they live by different codes of which suburban respectability does not form a part. But Gypsy rules on hygiene, for example, are rigid. The insides of their caravans are often as spotless as the grass verge outside may be a mess. Family loyalty is fierce. So is their attachment to their seasonal migrations, and their insistence that they should be free to camp in an arterial lay-by because their grandparents camped there when it was a country lane.

The aim should not be assimilation but co-existence. The green belt planning laws, for instance, frustrate many a traveller who would like to buy his own rural site to live on half the year. When last he was environment secretary, Michael Heseltine grasped this point and promised a concession. Now that he is back, the Gypsies deserve a little more of his attention. In the intervening years, he will find, their plight has worsened.

Damaging silence on EMU effects

From Dr F. A. Mann, FBA, QC (Hon)

Sir, While your scepticism (leading article, May 31) in regard to European Monetary Union is most welcome, you may be a little pessimistic in suggesting that this elusive "policy" could split the country or any political party. At some time people will have to cease speaking and thinking in general terms and to face the innumerable practical problems which EMU involves.

You mention "taxation, regional and monetary policy", but there is a much more serious matter. A single currency unquestionably involves not only a single official rate of interest, but also a single rate of exchange with the currencies of non-member countries. It therefore presupposes a "pooling" — i.e., the surrender of control of foreign reserves.

So much is clear from the documents constituting the Central African or the Eastern Caribbean Monetary Unions, and also from the provisions of the draft statute of the European Central Bank — though, not surprisingly, their language is less straightforward. Such pooling in turn will lead to the invariably ignored consequence of pooling foreign liabilities, for no member state can discharge or incur them unless it can dispose of its official reserves.

While the principle is clear, the problems of definition, the process of ascertaining the (true) facts and the assessment of the implications for economic activities of any kind will be recognised as truly staggering. They are being treated with a most remarkable degree of silence, although they are capable of detached academic discussion.

They also involve far-reaching political problems and require a degree of honesty which is rare in political life. One has only to think of the question how the assets and liabilities of state corporations other than the Central Bank are to be calculated and treated.

There is therefore more force than your readers will probably realise in your statement that "it is most unlikely that France or Germany would themselves submit to the full rigour of such a surrender".

Forget the high-sounding phrases, study the facts and the aberration will become so obvious as to disappear. In short, in the sophisticated western economies, a single currency without a single state or a structure approximating it is unlikely to be practicable.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. MANN,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1,
June 3.

From Sir Paula Carter
Sir, Norman Lamont, in his speech on Thursday (report, May 31), seems determined to dwell in the past when confronted with the issue of European Monetary Union. He gives few coherent reasons for his fear of a single currency, and yet again raises the usual spectre of "loss of sovereignty".

While he says that Europe is not a federal state and does not have the same labour mobility, surely he is aware of all the EC directives currently being discussed that will facilitate precisely such mobility in the forthcoming single European market.

The arguments in favour of a single European currency seem quite simple. For the individual, or the business, it will mean saving money which is lost on the exchange of one currency into another and the removal of that whole tiresome process. I wonder whether the loss of income for banks that would ensue is one of the reasons behind the government's apparent reluctance to support the proposals for a single European currency?

Yours etc.,
PAULA CARTER,
22 Copperfields,
Kensington, Kent,
May 31.

Sweet bird of youth

From Lord Donoughue

Sir, Your daily birthday lists this week is a famous and beautiful lady. I met her occasionally in my late teens, some 30 years ago, and was tempted to get to know her better, but I was deterred by her being two years older than me, at that age an unbridgeable gap.

I see that she is now four years younger than me. Do you think she should reveal the magical formula for growing younger? Is it too late, with maturity now on my side, to make an approach?

Yours,
BERNARD DONOUGHUE,
11 Bloomfield Terrace, SW1,
May 29.

Over the sea to Skye

From General Sir Patrick Palmer

Sir, The music of the "Skye Boat Song" (letters, April 29, May 4, 18) was written by my grand-aunt, Annie Campbell Macleod, subsequently Lady Wilson. In a letter to Harold Boulton dated January 4, 1912, she recalls:

In 1879 I went with my sister, Mrs Simson, and a friend by boat from South to Loch Connick. The sea was rough and the sailors put up a sail. As they did so they made sounds of the sort that I understand is called a chantey. It struck me that this would make a good refrain for a song, and on returning to our inn in the evening I tried to reproduce on a piano the impression left on my mind, and added out of my own head the part

Thatcher and 'home' in Vanity Fair

From the Editor-in-Chief of Vanity Fair

Sir, Those who choose to criticise *Vanity Fair's* portrait of Margaret Thatcher (report, May 24) are guilty of the very accusation they lodge against the magazine. They insist on discussing a 7,100-word article, which has been praised by Mrs Thatcher's friends and associates and by government officials as accurate and fair-minded, on the basis of one isolated quote.

Mrs Thatcher did indeed say that "home is where you come to when you have nothing better to do". Whoever released the transcript of her interview with *Vanity Fair* has chosen to punctuate these words and those surrounding them in such a way that they read as an exhortation to her children.

But the tricky business of punctuating spoken remarks without the nuances of voice and expression should not be allowed to obscure the main issue. Did *Vanity Fair's* quotation misrepresent Mrs Thatcher? Emphatically, it did not.

The article, like the full transcript of the interview on which it was based, presented this quote in the context of Mrs Thatcher's more general remarks on the concept of home as a place where one finds love, solace, and comfort not available elsewhere. Thus, when Paul Johnson of *The Spectator* avers that "love of home and family is one of her strongest emotions", his attempt at reproach is in fact mere repetition of a *Vanity Fair* observation.

Vanity Fair quoted Mrs Thatcher as saying that "we are a very close-knit family", adding that her husband is "the mainstay of my life". Her friend, Lord McAlpine, told *Vanity Fair* that "the dynamic of their relationship is simple: it's just

love, true affection, romance — they love each other".

Numerous other quotes and attendant details made it plain that Mrs Thatcher has combined her extraordinary prowess as a world leader with her equally committed private role as a devoted wife and mother. This, then, is the context in which the passage in dispute was presented in *Vanity Fair*.

Maureen Orth's profile has had a curious life. In preparing it, she not only interviewed Mrs Thatcher at length but conducted over 50 interviews with members of her inner circle, including friends, advisers and admirers, and political insiders.

It was well received as a sympathetic portrait, in length and depth, of a leader who had been cruelly treated by her own party. Many top Tories commended its accuracy, as did leading figures in American political life who had been privy to Mrs Thatcher's mood on her last visit to the US. Is it not significant that a full two weeks after publication a hue and cry is attempted against the accuracy of the report, singling out one line in a lengthy article and an extensive press release?

The only explanation is that *Vanity Fair* — and the print press — is being seized on as a vehicle for expiation of the guilt felt in certain circles at the shabby way they treated their leader.

Maureen Orth's fault was to make Mrs Thatcher's predicament all too painfully clear.

Yours faithfully,
TINA BROWN, Editor-in-Chief,
Vanity Fair,
The Condé Nast Publications, Inc.,
350 Madison Avenue,
New York, NY 10017, USA,
May 30.

Transport policies

From Mr Philip Insall

Sir, Over 75 per cent of British journeys are under five miles, ideal cycling distance. In a future of ever greater mobility and leisure, the policies unveiled by Mr Riddick on Tuesday (report, May 29) will have a very minor impact on the growth of car use.

Road traffic produces a continually increasing proportion of the major airborne pollutants, and a death and injury toll that would cause outrage in any other sphere of activity. Our landscape is desecrated by the ugly facilities needed in greater and greater numbers by the motor car, and the transport environment is ever more stressful.

The charity *Sustrans* has been building safe routes for non-motor travellers for 12 years; the established routes carry over a million journeys a year, demonstrating that many people will prefer to walk and cycle if they can do so without running the gauntlet on heavily trafficked roads.

During that time we have suffered continual lack of interest and obstruction from the Department of Transport, despite the fact that we are actually carrying out work which

is the department's own responsibility.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP INSALL,
Sustrans,
35 King Street, Bristol, Avon.

From Mr P. J. Coster

Sir, Dr Megridge ("Railroading the drivers", May 29) is incorrect in implying that technical innovation is available now to reduce the role of the driver. Safety on rail depends primarily on the driver, and it will continue to do so for years yet, whatever the future ownership of the rail system. In my experience within the industry, BR drivers are an exceptionally dedicated group; their concern is for the future of their industry, their work, and ultimately rendering a useful service.

Automatic train protection (ATP) has been introduced prototypically, but is a long way away due to cost, the need to perfect and choose equipment types, and the acute shortage of railway engineers, especially signal engineers. Any question of automatic train control must await the next century.

Yours sincerely,
P. J. COSTER,
15 South Street, Ditching, Sussex.

'Pindown' of children

From Mr Christopher Flind

Sir, Seemingly little mention has been made — either in the Levy report or in subsequent comment (details, leading article, May 31; letter, June 1) — about the role and responsibility of elected councillors in relation to children in the care of a local authority.

As a recent chairman, of several years standing, of the social services committee of a large inner-city local authority, I have no illusions about the problems and difficulties involved in the care of disturbed and deprived children. However, there can surely be no doubt as to elected councillors' individual responsibility for children in their care.

Unlike MPs, councillors are personally accountable. They are also the employers of their staff and, in the case of social services, the committee itself has duties and responsibilities laid down by statute. Obviously, the councillors have to

devolve day-to-day management to their officers, but surely this does not detract from their responsibility for things done in their name.

How can this responsibility be exercised in practice? In addition to asking probing questions, in committee or in the social services department, councillors can visit children's homes, talk to children and staff, share a meal with them or whatever.

In my view, there is no substitute for personal contact of this kind and, whilst no guarantee that abuses will not take place, such visits by councillors and the interest shown by them will at least help to make such abuse less likely. It should also prevent abuse being sustained over a long period, as apparently happened in Staffordshire.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER FLIND,
15 Amerland Road,
Wandsworth, SW18,
June 1.

Restoring listed houses

From Mr G. H. Mounsey-Heysham

Sir, Your report (May 23) on Revesby Abbey highlights the consequences awaiting owners of listed buildings who do not maintain them. They may not be aware of another and more alarming consequence of serious fires.

The relevant authorities will not commit themselves beforehand to whether or not owners will be expected to "reinstatement as is". The result is that many owners are gambling that they will not be asked to do so. The risks involved are enormous as rebuilding costs can amount to as much as £300 a sq. ft. per floor.

Surely, if the authorities are to

insist that listed houses should be rebuilt to their original splendour the owners should at least be allowed to offset the enormously enlarged insurance premium costs (which may be ten times as much) against tax. Additionally, the authorities must decide which houses/buildings require full reinstatement, thus relieving listed-building owners like myself of the dilemma of not knowing how much to insure for.

If the authorities are to have the power to force us to rebuild to their specification they should bear some of the burden.

Yours faithfully,
G. MOUNSEY-HEYSHAM,
Castletown House,
Rockcliffe, Carlisle, Cumbria.

making it the basis of a Jacobite song for our book. I originated the catchword, 'Over the sea to Skye', wrote the rest of the words, and called it 'The Skye Boat Song'. As such the tune and the words were first published in 'Songs of the North'.

Neither of them could have guessed how popular the song, inspired by a traditional West Highland sea shanty, would become. It is certainly a firm favourite slow march of my regiment, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK PALMER,
Headquarters,
Allied Forces Northern Europe,
BFPO 50.

'Unjust' curb on child benefits

From the Chief Executive of the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux and others

Sir, On June 4 the Child Support Bill begins its passage through the House of Commons. When the bill was discussed by the House of Lords, one significant change was made — the removal from the bill of the clause which allows deduction from benefit for an indefinite period from mothers who refuse to name the father of their child. We believe that there are no grounds for its reintroduction.

Only a very small percentage of mothers refuse to name the father of the child and the government admitted on March 19 this year, during the passage of the bill, that the benefit savings from this clause will be insignificant. The few that refuse do so for a very good reason: often because they fear domestic violence or have experienced domestic violence towards themselves, their children or both, or because the nature of the relationship with the absent parent is such that they feel that a clean break is the best way to cope.

While we welcome the government's concession in the Lords to exempt those parents who fear harm or distress to themselves or their child, we believe that if the mother's benefit is stopped this can only have detrimental effects on the emotional and financial wellbeing of the child, as the income parents receive is inseparable from the income which the child receives.

This unjust clause would have the effect of penalising a few mothers and children who have reason not to name the father, when strenuously achieving very little for the government. We therefore urge that it should not be reinstated.

Yours sincerely,
ANN ABRAHAM, Chief Executive,
National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux,
FRAN BENNETT
(Child Poverty Action Group),
RICHARD BREWSTER
(The Spastics Society),
GLORIA CARWILEN
(Women's Aid Federation England),
SUE COHEN
(Single Parent Action Network),
MICHAEL CONNELLY
(Catholic Child Welfare Council),
ERICA DEATH
(National Stepfamily Association),
ORIOLE GOLDSMITH
(Save the Children Fund),
PENNY GOSTYN (Gingerbread),
JIM HARDING (NSPCC),
ADAH KAY
(Family Service Units),
JOHN REA PRICE
(National Children's Bureau),
ROGER SINGLETON (Barnardo's),
SUE SLIFMAN
(National Council for One Parent Families),
IAN SPARKS
(The Children's Society),
GEORGE THOMAS
(National Council for Voluntary Child Care Organisations),
TOM WHITE
(National Children's Home),
115-123 Pentonville Road, NI,
May 29.

Charities under fire

From Sir Audrey Bronstein

Sir, Oxfam trustees have always endeavoured to work within the Charity Commissioners' guidelines, and those of Oxfam which were approved by the commission (Ansel Harris's letter, June 1). These guidelines and Oxfam's public education and campaigning work are now the subject of further discussion with the commissioners, as recommended in their report on Oxfam, which was recently published (report, May 10).

Linking the Charity Commissioners' comments with a decrease in our shop income gives a distorted picture of the situation. The drop in net shop income to which Ansel Harris referred is part of the general retail recession as suffered by many high-street businesses, particularly charity shops.

Our accounts for the financial year ended April 30, 1991, will show a healthy increase in overall income — a sign that the public has strong confidence in us to use their money effectively to help the poor overseas. Yours faithfully,
AUDREY BRONSTEIN
(Communications Director),
Oxfam,
274 Banbury Road, Oxford,
June 3.

Unkindest cut

From Professor R. A. Smith

Sir, We Yorkshiremen are world famous for our modesty, but we cannot let the puny claims of the Swiss go unchallenged. A 314-bladed pocketknife in the *Guinness Book of Records* (photograph, May 31, later editions)? Why, Sir, our very own Albert Oats (1864-1912), in this fair city of Sheffield, made a knife with a blade for every day of the year.

The knife, with its mother-of-pearl scales and silvered mounts, can be seen by all who care to visit our excellent industrial museum at Kelham Island.

Where Sheffield leads the Swiss follow (100 years later)

Yours etc.,
RODERICK SMITH,
The University of Sheffield,
Department of Mechanical and Process Engineering,
Mappin Street,
Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 3: General Sir John Chapple (Chief of the General Staff) was received by The Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the British Gliding Association, received members of the British Gliding Team, at Buckingham Palace.

His Royal Highness, Master, attended the Younger Brothers' dinner at the Younger House, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Sillars, RN, was in attendance. By command of The Queen, the Lord Cavenish of Furness (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the arrival of the King of Swaziland and welcomed His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 3: The Duke of York, President, this evening presented the Royal Aero Club Annual Awards for 1990 at the Lansdowne Club, 9 Fitzmaurice Place, Berkeley Square, London. Captain Alexander Bellie-Hamilton was in attendance.

The Duchess of York this evening attended the Royal Academy Dinner at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 3: The Princess Royal, President, Missions to Seamen, visited Rotterdam and Dunkirk. Her Royal Highness visited the Missions to Seamen Club at Wilton-Ferguson Yard, 3115 WB Schiedam and Vondelingenweg 526, 3196 KK Vondelingenplaat, Rotterdam.

Afterwards The Princess Royal visited the Missions to Seamen Club at Princess Alice House, 130 Rue de l'Ecole Maternelle, 59140 Dunkirk. Finally Her Royal Highness laid a wreath at the Dunkirk Memorial.

Mrs Andrew Felden and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs were in attendance.

Today's royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents' centenary exhibition at the Design Centre at 3.00.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master, accompanied by the Duke of York, will attend the annual court meeting and luncheon at Trinity House at 11.10; and, as Patron of the British Heart Foundation, will attend a dinner at St James's Palace at 7.30.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, as Commandant-in-Chief of the WRAC, will visit the WRAC centre in Guildford at 11.30.

The Princess of Wales will visit the Shipley Resource Centre, 123 Oley Road, Shipley, near Bradford, at 11.30; will visit Darnley, Bingley, at 12.30; and visit St Gemma's Hospice, Moorhouse, Leeds, at 2.35.

The Duke of York will attend the TA Surveyors' dinner at Armory House at 7.45.

The Duchess of York, as Patron of Blue Cross, will open the Burford Field Centre, Oxfordshire, at 11.30.

The Princess Royal will open the new Scout Centre in Cockerham, Cumbria, at 10.45; as President of the Save the Children Fund, will visit the family shop in Cockerham at 11.30; as President of the British Knitting and Clothing Export Council, will visit Kargol at Cleator Moor at noon; will re-open Coleland, Occupational and Social Centre, The Square, Cleator Moor, at 1.30; and will visit British Sides at

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 3: The Princess of Wales, President, received Mr John Bliss of the Royal Academy of Music at Kensington Palace.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 3: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, President, The Girl Guides Association, held a Reception at Kensington Palace this afternoon following the presentation of Brooches to those who have become Queen's Guides.

The Lady Juliet Towse was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 3: The Duke of Gloucester this evening was present at the Livery Dinner of the Worshipful Company of Spicemakers at the Mansion House, London, EC4.

Major Nicholas Barne was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 3: The Duke of Kent, Colonel in Chief of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, today visited the 3rd Battalion in Hemmer, Germany.

Captain the Hon Christopher Knollys was in attendance.

His Royal Highness, Patron, this evening attended a Reception at Buck's Club, Clifford Street, London W1.

Commander Roger Walker, RN, was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the Choir Schools' Association, this evening attended Evensong in Wells Cathedral.

Royal visited the Mission to Seamen Club at Princess Alice House, 130 Rue de l'Ecole Maternelle, 59140 Dunkirk.

Finally Her Royal Highness laid a wreath at the Dunkirk Memorial.

Mrs Fiona Henderson was in attendance.

Wigan at 2.50. Later, as President of the Save the Children Fund, she will attend a "Classic Songs" concert at the Barbican Centre at 7.40.

The Duchess of Gloucester will open the Abbey Community Centre, 34 Great Smith Street, SW1, at 11.00.

Princess Alexandra will open the community centre at St Luke's in the Avenue, Kew, at 11.00.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: George III, reigned 1760-1820, London, 1738; John Scott, 1st Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor, 1801-06, 1807-27, Newcastle, 1791; Sir James Pennethorne, architect, Worcester, 1801; Carl Gustaf Emil, Baron Mannerheim, general, President of Finland 1944-46, 1867.

DEATHS: William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury 1660-63, London, 1663; Giovanni Casanova, ecclesiastic, soldier and diplomat, Duchov, Czechoslovakia, 1798; Marguerite, Countess of Blessington, novelist, Paris, 1849; William Rivers, anthropologist, Cambridge, 1922; F.R. Spofforth, cricketer, "the demon bowler", Ditton Hill Lodge, Surrey, 1926; William II, German emperor 1888-1918, Doorn, Netherlands, 1941; Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, Boston, Massachusetts, 1951; Dorothy Gish, stage and film actress, Rapallo, Italy, 1968.

The Reform Bill was passed, 1832. The Tonga or Friendly Islands became independent, 1970.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev. Canon R. M. P. Jones, P. 10, St. Paul's, London, to be Rector of St. Paul's, London, from 1991.

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Nature notes

KESTRELS have eggs or small young, but no nests of their own: they lay their eggs on old, flattened crow's nests, or on high ledges on buildings. Many pairs now breed in cities, including a dozen or so in London. The newly-hatched young are very naked-looking, with thin down, but they slowly grow more fluffy. At first the male brings insects and mice to the female, who passes them to the nestlings; later, both parents feed the young.

In birch woods, young willow warblers are out of the nest and hiding in the foliage: they are browner on the back than their parents, but brighter yellow underneath. The first young blackcaps have fledged: they have brown caps like their mothers.

The ground beneath the

horse-chestnuts is littered with red or white petals: on lime-trees, the flower buds are appearing. Silver weed, with its frosty leaves and yellow flowers, is common where the grass is short; the crimson and yellow flowers of bird's foot trefoil are open in clusters on roadsides. When the sun is out, small copper butterflies are on the wing over heaths and commons: the males are very territorial, and readily chase others away from their patch of grass.

MALE KESTREL

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OBITUARIES

BRIGADIER PETER THWAITES

Brigadier Peter Thwaites, soldier, sportsman, playwright and chairman of the Hurlingham Polo Association, died on May 23 aged 64. He was born at Ambleside, Westmorland, on July 30, 1926.

Peter Thwaites had a career of remarkable variety and versatility which included experience of military operations all over the world, particularly in the Middle East where he held senior commands in the forces of Muscat and Oman. This went hand in hand with a career as a West End playwright and he was, in addition, at the time of his death, chairman of the Hurlingham Polo Association, the ruling body of the game.

Peter Trevenan Thwaites was educated at Rugby and commissioned into the Grenadier Guards in November 1944. He began a period of service with the 1st, 2nd and 4th battalions of his regiment. Following his stint as a platoon commander with the British Army of the Rhine he went on to serve in a distinguished series of regimental and staff appointments in Egypt, the British Cameroons, British Guiana, Malaya, where he was brigade major to the 2nd Federal Infantry Brigade from 1959 to 1961; Muscat, where he commanded the Sultan's armed forces, 1967-70; and Singapore where he had a senior appointment on the staff and was a governor of the Singapore International School, 1971-73. He had also been a member of Sir William Penney's scientific party to the United Kingdom atomic bomb trials in south Australia in 1956.

A graduate of both the Staff College and the Joint Services Staff College, he was pro-

moted brigadier in 1975 and in that rank took up his last British Army appointment, as head of the Ministry of Defence logistic survey team to Saudi Arabia in 1976. He retired from the army in 1977 and was appointed chairman of the joint staff of the Sultan of Oman's armed forces in that year. He made a considerable contribution to the operational efficiency of Oman's defence capacity during a period of service which lasted until his final retirement in 1981. His decorations

in that time included the Sultan's Bravery Medal, the Special Commendation and the Distinguished Service Medal for gallantry.

Meanwhile Thwaites, a man of fecund and lively imagination, enjoyed marked success as a playwright and a number of his pieces had West End runs. Plays produced under his signature included *Love or Money* (with Charles Ross, 1958), *Master of None* (1960), *Roger's Last Stand*, starring Roy Kinnear and Leslie Phil-



lips at the Duke of York's (1976). Caught in the Act which starred Martin Jarvis and Judy Geeson at the Garrick (with Charles Ross, 1981) and *Relative Strangers* (1984).

In his youth he was also a keen amateur jockey and game shot and was not only captain of his regimental polo team but also represented other teams wherever he served in the army. That experience, coupled with his affable and humorous personality and his reputation as a capable administrator, prompted the Hurlingham Polo Association, of which Viscount Cowdray was then vice-chairman, to invite him to take on the post of chairman in 1982; he held it until his death.

With the banning of Argentinians from the British game following the Falklands conflict and the decision to allow their return in 1988, the last decade had been a difficult one for the Hurlingham Polo Association. But it was one in which, too, the game in Britain expanded enormously, showing a vigorous mushrooming of new clubs and several hundred new names on the handicap lists. In these vicissitudes, despite painful and increasing illness over recent years, Thwaites quickly gained a name for great managerial flair, quiet diplomacy and firm and impartial decision-making.

Peter Thwaites married first, in 1950, Ellen Theresa, daughter of William J. King, an American. The marriage was dissolved and he married secondly, in 1974, Mrs Jacqueline Inchbold (née Bromley) who survives him. There were two sons and two daughters by the first marriage.

HO DAM

Ho Dam, a member of the North Korean politbureau and a former foreign minister, died on May 11 aged 62 after a long illness. He was born on March 6, 1929.

AN INDICATION of Ho Dam's standing in the insular Stalinist society of North Korea could be gleaned from the fact that President Kim Il-Sung visited him in hospital shortly before he died and among the 73 members of his official funeral committee were the president's eldest son and his apparent, Kim Jong Il; the people's armed forces minister, O Jin U; and the prime minister, Yon Hyong Muk.

Although Kim Il-Sung retained virtually all power in his own hands and cultivated a personality cult around himself, Ho played a crucial role in maintaining North Korea's tenuous links with the outside world. He was foreign minister for 13 years from 1970 and, as such, Kim Il-Sung's primary contact with the international community during some of the bitterest years of the cold war. He was the first senior North Korean official to visit the United States and he accompanied Kim on visits to the Soviet Union in 1986 and China in 1987.

He was also one of Kim Il-Sung's senior aides in his relations with South Korea, serving from 1984 as chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, nominally a key agency in the efforts to reunite the communist north with the capitalist south.

Ho is thought to have been born in either Hambuk or Wonsan in North Korea, or in Seoul in South Korea, and was married to a first cousin of Kim Il-Sung.

He graduated from Kim Il-Sung University and studied for a period in the Soviet Union. In 1948 he joined the North Korean foreign service. He became vice-foreign minister in 1962 and, eight years later, foreign minister. In 1972 he added the title of deputy prime minister. He was made a candidate member of the politbureau of the ruling Workers Party in 1977 and became a full member in 1983, having special responsibility for matters pertaining to South Korea, such as espionage and propaganda as well as policy-making. He was made a party secretary in 1984.

Ho's entry into Kim Il-Sung's inner circle in 1970 and his subsequent survival of purges and reorganisations is largely attributed to his wife's relationship with the north's "great leader" who from 1970-73 moved to consolidate his

absolute control by appointing relatives to positions of power.

Although he owed much to his wife, whose mother was a sister of Kim Il-Sung's father, it is also acknowledged that he had a talent for his work that earned him the trust of Kim Il-Sung. Under Ho's guidance, Pyongyang expanded the number of nations with which it had diplomatic relations from 44 to 104.

In April 1971, he announced North Korea's so-called eight-point declaration that set out the policy for unification with South Korea. Points that to this day remain obstacles to reunion include removal of all American troops from South Korea. He was replaced as party secretary in May last year and his last public appearance was during the first meeting of the delegates to the ninth supreme people's assembly on May 25.

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PROFESSOR EVELYN HUTCHINSON

Professor Evelyn Hutchinson, Sterling Professor of Zoology Emeritus at Yale University, Connecticut, died on May 17 aged 88. He was born on January 30, 1903.

EVELYN Hutchinson was an early advocate of the significance of ecology, the relatively modern branch of biology dealing with the relationship between living organisms and their environment. He recognized the analytical value of data drawn from many disciplines to construct predictive holistic models and, as far back as 1943 wrote: "The most practical lasting benefit science can now offer is to teach man how to avoid destruction of his own environment." He specifically expounded the importance of the physical and chemical environment in determining the ecology of lakes and rivers and his work in this respect is still providing invaluable insights for new generations of practising technologists in limnology, the study of the physical properties of lakes and pond life.

George Evelyn Hutchinson was born into the world of academia, his father later becoming Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and a highly respected mineralogist. He was educated at Gresham's School, Holt, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he was a founder member of the Biological Tea Club and gained a first in botany and zoology.

In 1925, with a Rockefeller high education fellowship, he went to Italy to study the branchial glands of squid and octopus at the Stazione Zoologica in Naples.

He began his teaching career as senior lecturer in zoology at the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, in 1926 but only three years later made what was to be his final career move to Yale university where he joined the faculty as an instructor and rose to become Sterling Professor of Zoology, a post he retired from in 1971.

Hutchinson was a shy man with impenetrable depths of reserve but had the ability to inspire students with an almost euphoric feeling about science. His strength in holding his audience was aided by a delightful sense of humour.

The diversity of his interests was legendary but he will be best remembered for his work

on limnology. His extensive analysis on the subject, *A Treatise on Limnology*, was published in three volumes with a fourth about to be released, and is recognised as the standard reference.

Hutchinson wrote numerous papers and was particularly known for his provocative contributions to marginalia in *The American Scientist*. Other published works are *The Clear Mirror* (1936), *The Inherent Ivory Tower* (1958), *The Enchanted Lagoon* (1962), *The Ecological Theater and the Evolutionary Play* (1965) and *An Introduction to Population Ecology* (1978).

Hutchinson's contribution to science was marked by many awards. These included the Leidy Medal of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences (1955); the Naumann Medal of the International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology (1959); the Eminent Ecologist Award of the Ecological Society of America (1962); the Tyler Award, the Frederick Garner Cottrell Award for Environmental Quality of the National Academy of Sciences (1974); the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute (1979); the Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal of the National Academy of Sciences (1984) and the Kyoto Prize in Basic Science from Japan (1986).

Hutchinson was an active foreign member of the Royal Society and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Linnean Society of London and the Royal Entomological Society. He was married three times.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS AND PERSONAL 17

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CLARKE - A Service of Remembrance for the late Mrs. Clarice Clarke, nee Jones, who died on 28th May 1991, will be held at 11.30 am on Friday, June 7th, at 11.30 am, at the Church of St. Peter, 11, St. Peter's Road, London, N16 7JL. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Canon J. H. Jones. Flowers by family.

FOR SALE

WIMBLEDON 91 RUGBY UNION WORLD CUP 91. A complete set of 16 match programmes, including the final, for sale at £10.00. Contact: 071 338 3833.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION. The undersigned, a duly qualified and practising solicitor, do hereby give notice that I have been appointed as the liquidator of the estate of the late Mrs. Jane Smith, who died on 15th May 1991.

DEATHS

ACTON - On Thursday 30th, Elizabeth (née Smith), formerly of 10, Elm Street, Acton, London, W3 7JL, died at her home. She was 85 years of age. Buried at St. John's Church, Acton, on Friday, June 7th, at 11.30 am.

DEATHS

CLARK - On June 2nd, at 10.15 am, at the Royal United Hospital, Bath, died Mrs. Joan Clark, nee Jones, aged 82 years. She was the wife of the late Mr. John Clark. Buried at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, on Friday, June 7th, at 11.30 am.

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DEATHS

NEW RELEASES

LE COPP 2 (12): Philippe Noiret and a vivid Parisian setting lend some charm to the further adventures of two roguish cops. Director: Claude Zidi.
Cannes: Golden Palm (1989 5009)
Totterham Court Road (071-636 6149)

GRAVEYARD SHIFT (18): Lucifera's tale of mists, misty humans and a wretched monster in a tattered mill, with a low-voltage cast. Based on a Stephen King story.
Cannes: Golden Palm (1989 5009)
Totterham Court Road (071-636 6149)

SIEBEL RIVALRY (18): Stranded in a remote area from director Carl Pomer with the odd pleasant moment.
Kivie Alley, Bill Pomer.
Odeon Haymarket (071-636 7697)

THE SALVAGE OF THE LAMBS (18): Jodie Foster's P. P. Pinkerton confronts Anthony Hopkins' mob boss.
Intense, highly polished, and repellent.
Invited from director Jonathan Demme.
Odeon Leicester Square (071-636 8111)

CURRENT

AY CARMELAI (12): Carlos Saura's boisterous, but shallow tale of travelling actors embroiled in the Spanish Civil War.
Cannes: Golden Palm (1989 5009)
Lumière (071-636 0691)

CYRANO DE BERGERAC (12): Gérard Philipe's magnificent performance as the lovelorn, long-haired Cyrano de Bergerac.
Cannes: Golden Palm (1989 5009)
Premiere (071-636 4470) Rialto (071-636 8402)

DANCES WITH WOLVES (12): Kevin Costner as the Cheyenne warrior who saves the life of a white man.
Winner of seven Oscars.
Cannes: Golden Palm (1989 5009)
Premiere (071-636 4470) Rialto (071-636 8402)

GURLEY BY SUSPICION (12): Hollywood witch hunt tale - based on a true story, but decently acted.
Robert

BLACK BROW: Robin Bailey's superbly funny Stashevsky figure in Bulgaria's last Moscow comedy.
National (Cinema), South East.
SE (071-636 2252). Tonight, tomorrow, 7.30pm, Sat, 10.30pm, 12.30pm, 1.45pm.

ALL FOR LOVE: Dreyer's Anthony and Cleopatra: a thin-blooded James Laurenceau but a rapturous Dana May.
National (Cinema), South East.
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ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA: Talented thespians in a production that is patchy but powerful in places.
Bancroft, Gordon Road, WC2 (071-636 8525). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm, 1.45pm.

CARMEN JONES: Charles production of the Hammer/BBC all-black musical, packed with talent.
Old Vic, Waterloo Road, SE1 (071-636 7816). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm, 1.45pm.

DANCING AT LUGHANSA: Brian Friel's brilliant comedy-drama.
Premiere, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (071-636 1044). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm, 1.45pm.

DON'T DRESS FOR DINNER: Simon Cadell in a superb, French-boulevard farce.
Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-437 2653). Mon-Fri, 8pm, Sat, 8.30pm, Sun, 1.30pm, 1.45pm.

THE GOOD SOLDIER: Strikingly inventive staging of Fred Macdonald's novel of marital betrayal.
Westminster, 62 Dringwell Road, East Croydon (071-636 4000). Tues-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm, 1.45pm.

KIT AND THE WIDOW: LAMBERT'S RE-MOUNTED: Urmia's debut from Kit Heath-Harvey and Richard Shephard.
Ambassadors, West Street, WC2 (071-636 8111). Mon-Fri, 8pm, Sat, 8pm and 8.40pm, 10.30pm.

THE LAST DAYS OF DON JUAN: Sexual tragedy in a superbly handled, but unexciting, production.
The P. S. Bar, 100 Strand, EC2 (071-636 8891). Tonight, 7.30pm, 10.30pm.

LONG DAYS' JOURNEY INTO NIGHT: Timothy West, Pamela Stiles in a superb production.

GLORIA ESTEFAN: The sentimental diva and queen of Latin pop, who proved herself to be in excellent form when she played at the Royal Albert Hall, returns for two days.
Westbury Avenue, Weybridge, Middlesex (071-636 1254). 8pm.

ROYAL LIVERPOOL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA: Live performance by the Philharmonic Orchestra No. 1 (with soloist Igor Stravinsky) and the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra.
Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071-636 8000). 7.30pm.

RAMONAGE: Members of the baroque group play harpsichord, violin, and recorder in works by Vivaldi, Handel and Corelli.
Paradise Room, South Bank, London SE1 (071-636 8000). 8pm.

PETER BRIDGES: Tim Albery's impressive, vibrant vision of Britain's queen is vividly performed by the BBC orchestra and cast. Delicately performed by Philip Langridge as the prodigal and Jonathan Bristow as the Queen.
Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (071-636 3161). 7.30pm.

CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and (where indicated with the symbol \square) on release across the country.

De Niro, Annette Bening director, Irish Winkler.
Cannes: Golden Palm (1989 5009)
Totterham Court Road (071-636 6149)

HAILET (12): Mel Gibson as the moody Prince - a decent, lively performance but lacking bold imagination.
Director: Franco Zeffirelli.
Odeon Kensington (071-636 8111)

JU DOU (12): Lost and revenge in a Chinese film.
Director: Edward Yang.
Premiere (071-636 4470) Rialto (071-636 8402)

L.A. STORY (12): Steve Martin's western finds true love in a wacky Los Angeles.
Director: David Zucker.
Premiere (071-636 4470) Rialto (071-636 8402)

LIFE IS BEAUTIFUL (12): Italian comedy of family life.
Director: Ettore Scola.
Premiere (071-636 4470) Rialto (071-636 8402)

MERMAIDS (12): British comedy of family life.
Director: Ettore Scola.
Premiere (071-636 4470) Rialto (071-636 8402)

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THE ROSE TATTOO: Following a six-week tour, the Rose Tattoo Theatre Company returns to London with a production of 'The Rose Tattoo' by T.S. Eliot.

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Still dominating the stage

DANCE
Death in Venice
Teatro Filarmonico,
Verona

THE English sailor-suit which Gustav von Aschenbach pursued eagerly and furiously round the corners and through the gardens and saloons of Venice is nowhere to be seen in the ballet which Flemming Flindt has adapted from Thomas Mann's short novel. It is staged in Verona with Rudolf Nureyev in the lead and the local company as the rest of the cast.

Tadzio in this version is played by a slight, handsome young dancer, Eugenio Buratti, who moves with swift easy grace and acts with the charm and sensitivity to explain Aschenbach's infatuation. On stage he looks even younger than his true years, but Mann's stipulation of a 14-year-old is hardly going to be credible. Instead, he has been allowed a slight advance into adolescence and is dressed in a pink sweater worn over long white trousers when we first see him, although for most of the ballet he sports neat white bathing drawers worn with a matching singlet.

Inevitably this brings a slight adjustment to the relationship between him and Aschenbach, so that when they dance together in the older man's mortal delirium the duet can be passionate but at the same time pure. In any case, there is nothing in Nureyev's performance of seediness.

The opening scene, in which Aschenbach is overcome with *ennui* in his cheerless study, takes credibility from the fact that Nureyev looks like a man accustomed to handling books, and the neat white suit he assumes for his holiday helps convey a person of some distinction, just one who has withdrawn into himself.

This role could only be played by a dancer, but it is not really the steps or the partnering skills that one notices. Nureyev's is a great acting perfor-

mance, dominating the stage as much in his stillness as in his movements, for instance when he lies in his reclining chair on the beach, watching the games of Tadzio and his young friend Jascha with surreptitious intensity through half-closed eyes. The delicacy of the Aschenbach-Tadzio meetings is beautifully symbolised in a tentative movement of the older man's hand in a circle round the boy's outstretched hand, without actually touching it - a recurring device taken up by Tadzio.

There is a horrified fascination in Nureyev's reaction to the extravagantly mannered, painted and prancing middle-aged man whom he finds camping out among a group of younger fellows (a good performance by Luc Bouy), and a growing alarm in his meetings with a series of characters played with cold implacability by Cristian Craciun: the travel guide, the Cheron-like gondolier and the policeman who supervises precautionary measures against the madman spreading through the streets and along the canals is shown by dust blowing through the air and litter spreading across the stage - a chillingly effective visual metaphor.

So far as its leading male roles are concerned, Flindt's ballet is admirably done, and if the women's parts are less interesting, that is as much Mann's fault as his. The weak spots of the choreography are in the dull, full square and repetitive movements for the corps de ballet. If it would not put too much strain on the protagonists, the work would surely benefit by trimming it down from a short two-act ballet to one long act.

Maybe there could advantageously be some second thoughts about the score, too, devised by Salvatore Sciaccino from bits of Bach rearranged and orchestrated into a harsh, often cacophonous mixture. The best of this production, in particular Nureyev's commanding performance, would be worth the effort.

JOHN PERCIVAL



Beautifully conveyed delicacy: Gustav von Aschenbach (Rudolf Nureyev, right) stands over the young Tadzio (Eugenio Buratti)

RADIO
Twin Cities Weekend
Radio 3

AS WITH the pen-European Mozart Day earlier this year, the onerously trumpeted Twin Cities Weekend production has been Radio 3 and Minnesota Public Radio's demonstration of technical capability, unlike the former event, it was also an occasion of unparalleled municipal chest-thumping and corporate self-congratulation. The State of Minnesota possesses, we now know, "1,344 organisations involved with arts programming". How can we begin to tell our American cousins that this sounds like hell on wheels?

LAPO/Sanderling
Symphony Hall,
Birmingham

IN ITS second Birmingham concert, the Los Angeles Philharmonic under Kurt Sanderling rose intrepidly to this new hall's challenges. Here the world's best will struggle, while inadequacies will be excused. Already, audience members have learned that their contributions are transmitted as faithfully of those of the players: on Friday night there was hardly a rustle. Sanderling and the orchestra savoured the hall's superb resonance by fully exploiting the frequent silences in the first movement of Haydn's Symphony No. 39. Moreover, the instrumental combinations of a modern symphony orchestra can rarely have sounded as sharply defined as when the wind cut through the string textures in this movement. Given such unalloyed sensual pleasure, one would be churlish to complain that the last ounce of

rhythmic tameness was not extracted. Even if Sanderling's view of Shostakovich's wartime Eighth Symphony had not been circulated in a special leaflet contradicting the programme note - which quoted the composer's words "All that is beautiful will triumph" - we would have been left in little doubt by his interpretation. Idiosyncratically slow tempo drew out the long Adagio sections of Shostakovich's first movement into the bleakest of meditations on suffering humanity. Not even the sometimes ragged edges of the Philharmonic's body of strings in high, exposed passages detracted seriously from the grim accumulation of horror. More slow tempo in the second and third movements served to accentuate the grotesquerie of the former and the nightmarish pounding violence of the latter. The finale may begin and end in consoling vein, but Sanderling's insistence that Shostakovich's optimistic statement about the work was made under duress was reinforced by his handling of the central section: a truly stomach-churning explosion.

BARRY MILLINGTON

ROCK
Fleadh '91
Finsbury Park

THE organisers of London's second annual Irish-music festival must have been counting on felicitous summer weather when they chose the first Sunday in June. However, the combination of 30,000 people and an exposed field worked its inevitable alchemy, and the rain obliged. By the time the headlining Pogues stumbled on stage, the audience was limp with dampness and the warming remedies of the Tolpuddle Beer Tent.

In every other way, Fleadh was a success. The 24 acts, representing the Gaelic spectrum from Van Morrison's bluesy rock to the wistful traditionalism of The Chieftains, turned up on time and played brief, enthusiastic sets. The audience responded with uniform hysteria, a tribute (probably) not to the Tolpuddle factor but to the excellence of the music.

If there was an overall theme, it was tolerance and co-dependence. The

departure point for nearly all these bands is Celtic folk, and no matter how far individual acts may have strayed, a sense of fraternity exists. The exception was that Petrol Emotions, whose guitar-rock did flow a tattered flag for punk. The crowd around Stage Two thinned.

Elsewhere was Paul Brady and his bespoken Dylanians, the comic, polemicising Christy Moore and country lullabies from Nanci Griffiths. A Texan, she was on the bill because, apparently, "they like her in Ireland". Those venerable folkies, The Chieftains and The Fureys, incited furious jiggling in the audience.

Then came Van Morrison. The curmudgeonly one was in fine, passionate voice. His set encompassed mainly modern material, with the occasional crowd-pleaser such as "Glorie" thrown in. The newer songs suffer from dullness in the melody department, but Morrison's soaring delivery redeemed all. Finally, The Pogues, pennywhistles prominent, were the perfect complement to the beginning of 30,000 hangers-on.

CAROLINE SULLIVAN

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 20

FLUMP (a) To fall or move heavily with a dull noise, perhaps a portmanteau word from *flap* and *lump*, possibly the epitome of the brilliant children's colour television programme, *flump* is thought to not survive to join in flumping down.

PAYANE (c) A grave and stately dance, as danced with dignity and Leicester by Queen Elizabeth I, said to be from the Spanish *pave* a peacock, because of that bird's extraordinary display dance with its tail. "Your leg would make an indifferent good show in a pavane or a galliard."

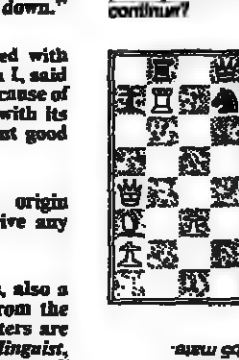
CONNIPTION (b) Hysterical excitement, US slang, origin obscure. "By polly, it was enough to drive any hula critter into a conniption-fit."

POLYSEMY (c) The possession of multiple meanings, also a word with such interesting attributes, from the Greek *polys* many + *sema* a sign. "Masters are complicated by the polysmy of the poem language, both polyglot and scientific student of language."

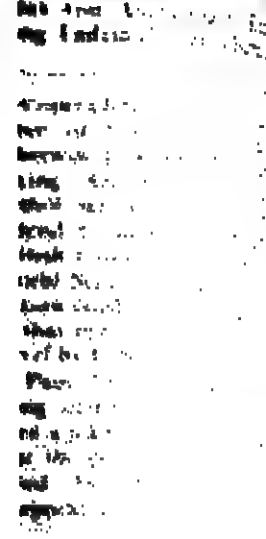
WINNING MOVIE

By Raymond Keene,
Chess Correspondent

This position is from the game between - Ringer, USSR 1977. King has neglected to get his king to safety, and now pays the penalty. How did white continue?



ANSWER: 1. Qd2! 2. Qd3! 3. Qd4! 4. Qd5! 5. Qd6! 6. Qd7! 7. Qd8! 8. Qd9! 9. Qd10! 10. Qd11! 11. Qd12! 12. Qd13! 13. Qd14! 14. Qd15! 15. Qd16! 16. Qd17! 17. Qd18! 18. Qd19! 19. Qd20! 20. Qd21! 21. Qd22! 22. Qd23! 23. Qd24! 24. Qd25! 25. Qd26! 26. Qd27! 27. Qd28! 28. Qd29! 29. Qd30! 30. Qd31! 31. Qd32! 32. Qd33! 33. Qd34! 34. Qd35! 35. Qd36! 36. Qd37! 37. Qd38! 38. Qd39! 39. Qd40! 40. Qd41! 41. Qd42! 42. Qd43! 43. Qd44! 44. Qd45! 45. Qd46! 46. Qd47! 47. Qd48! 48. Qd49! 49. Qd50! 50. Qd51! 51. Qd52! 52. Qd53! 53. Qd54! 54. Qd55! 55. Qd56! 56. Qd57! 57. Qd58! 58. Qd59! 59. Qd60! 60. Qd61! 61. Qd62! 62. Qd63! 63. Qd64! 64. Qd65! 65. Qd66! 66. Qd67! 67. Qd68! 68. Qd69! 69. Qd70! 70. Qd71! 71. Qd72! 72. Qd73! 73. Qd74! 74. Qd75! 75. Qd76! 76. Qd77! 77. Qd78! 78. Qd79! 79. Qd80! 80. Qd81! 81. Qd82! 82. Qd83! 83. Qd84! 84. Qd85! 85. Qd86! 86. Qd87! 87. Qd88! 88. Qd89! 89. Qd90! 90. Qd91! 91. Qd92! 92. Qd93! 93. Qd94! 94. Qd95! 95. Qd96! 96. Qd97! 97. Qd98! 98. Qd99! 99. Qd100! 100. Qd101! 101. Qd102! 102. Qd103! 103. Qd104! 104. Qd105! 105. Qd106! 106. Qd107! 107. Qd108! 108. Qd109! 109. Qd110! 110. Qd111! 111. Qd112! 112. Qd113! 113. Qd114! 114. Qd115! 115. Qd116! 116. Qd117! 117. Qd118! 118. Qd119! 119. Qd120! 120. Qd121! 121. Qd122! 122. Qd123! 123. Qd124! 124. Qd125! 125. Qd126! 126. Qd127! 127. Qd128! 128. Qd129! 129. Qd130! 130. Qd131! 131. Qd132! 132. Qd133! 133. Qd134! 134. Qd135! 135. Qd136! 136. Qd137! 137. Qd138! 138. Qd139! 139. Qd140! 140. Qd141! 141. Qd142! 142. Qd143! 143. Qd144! 144. Qd145! 145. Qd146! 146. Qd147! 147. Qd148! 148. Qd149! 149. Qd150! 150. Qd151! 151. Qd152! 152. Qd153! 153. Qd154! 154. Qd155! 155. Qd156! 156. Qd157! 157. Qd158! 158. Qd159! 159. Qd160! 160. Qd161! 161. Qd162! 162. Qd163! 163. Qd164! 164. Qd165! 165. Qd166! 166. Qd167! 167. Qd168! 168. Qd169! 169. Qd170! 170. Qd171! 171. Qd172! 172. Qd173! 173. Qd174! 174. Qd175! 175. Qd176! 176. Qd177! 177. Qd178! 178. Qd179! 179. Qd180! 180. Qd181! 181. Qd182! 182. Qd183! 183. Qd184! 184. Qd185! 185. Qd186! 186. Qd187! 187. Qd188! 188. Qd189! 189. Qd190! 190. Qd191! 191. Qd192! 192. Qd193! 193. Qd194! 194. Qd195! 195. Qd196! 196. Qd197! 197. Qd198! 198. Qd199! 199. Qd200! 200. Qd201! 201. Qd202! 202. Qd203! 203. Qd204! 204. Qd205! 205. Qd206! 206. Qd207! 207. Qd208! 208. Qd209! 209. Qd210! 210. Qd211! 211. Qd212! 212. Qd213! 213. Qd214! 214. Qd215! 215. Qd216! 216. Qd217! 217. Qd218! 218. Qd219! 219. Qd220! 220. Qd221! 221. Qd222! 222. Qd223! 223. Qd224! 224. Qd225! 225. Qd226! 226. Qd227! 227. Qd228! 228. Qd229! 229. Qd230! 230. Qd231! 231. Qd232! 232. Qd233! 233. Qd234! 234. Qd235! 235. Qd236! 236. Qd237! 237. Qd238! 238. Qd239! 239. Qd240! 240. Qd241! 241. Qd242! 242. Qd243! 243. Qd244! 244. Qd245! 245. Qd246! 246. Qd247! 247. Qd248! 248. Qd249! 249. Qd250! 250. Qd251! 251. Qd252! 252. Qd253! 253. Qd254! 254. Qd255! 255. Qd256! 256. Qd257! 257. Qd258! 258. Qd259! 259. Qd260! 260. Qd261! 261. Qd262! 262. Qd263! 263. Qd264! 264. Qd265! 265. Qd266! 266. Qd267! 267. Qd268! 268. Qd269! 269. Qd270! 270. Qd271! 271. Qd272! 272. Qd273! 273. Qd274! 274. Qd275! 275. Qd276! 276. Qd277! 277. Qd278! 278. Qd279! 279. Qd280! 280. Qd281! 281. Qd282! 282. Qd283! 283. Qd284! 284. Qd285! 285. Qd286! 286. Qd287! 287. Qd288! 288. Qd289! 289. Qd290! 290. Qd291! 291. Qd292! 292. Qd293! 293. Qd294! 294. Qd295! 295. Qd296! 296. Qd297! 297. Qd298! 298. Qd299! 299. Qd300! 300. Qd301! 301. Qd302! 302. Qd303! 303. Qd304! 304. Qd305! 305. Qd306! 306. Qd307! 307. Qd308! 308. Qd309! 309. Qd310! 310. Qd311! 311. Qd312! 312. Qd313! 313. Qd314! 314. Qd315! 315. Qd316! 316. Qd317! 317. Qd318! 318. Qd319! 319. Qd320! 320. Qd321! 321. Qd322! 322. Qd323! 323. Qd324! 324. Qd325! 3



CHANNEL 4

6.00 **The Channel 4 Daily**
9.25 **Schools**
12.00 **The Parliament Programme** presented by Sue Cameron
12.30 **Business Daily** introduced by Susannah Simons
1.00 **Sesame Street**. With guest star Paulist James Galtway (?)
2.00 **Once Upon A Time (1044, b/w)**. An engaging fantasy comedy starring Cary Grant as Broadway producer Jerry Flynn down on his luck after three successive flops. By chance he meets Pinky Thompson (Ted Donaldson) who owns a tiny caterpillar which dances only to the song "Yes Sir, That's My Baby". With Janet Blair and James Gleason. Directed by Alexander Hall
3.40 **The Three Stooges: All Gunned Up (b/w)**. Moe, Curly and Larry
4.00 **Return to Nursing**. The Open College series looking at the range of opportunities for people interested in a career in nursing (?) (Teletext)
4.30 **Fifteen-to-One**. Fast-paced elimination quiz
5.00 **Noah's Ark Mountains of Fire**. Spanish ecology series looking at the flora and fauna on the volcanic island of Lanzarote (?)
5.30 **Learning Eye: Acting for ourselves**. Series focusing on issues important to the deaf and hard of hearing community. This programme looks at the reluctance of film and television producers to cast deaf actors in deaf roles. With signing and subtitles
6.00 **Duet**. Sitcom about an unlikely couple living in Los Angeles
6.30 **Happy Days**. Fifites-set sitcom starring Henry Winkler
7.00 **Channel 4 News** with Jon Snow and Zeinab Badawi. (Teletext)
7.50 **Committee**
8.00 **Our Backyard: How Green Was My Valley**. As an antidote to widespread popular frustration over damage to the environment, this new series shows the tenacity and hard work of ordinary people in combating the threats from government and industry in areas in which they live. A three-million pound toxic waste disposal site has been built on a former international film village near Pontypool in South Wales. A group of local people are campaigning for a public enquiry into the plant and the possible adverse effects on the health of their children. (Teletext)
8.30 **Teenage Health Freak**. Entertaining school comedy-drama series written by Daniel Peacock, once a regular of the Comic Strip. Presents talent, starring Tony Robinson as the headmaster
9.00 **Rear Window: Iron in the Soul**
● **CHOICE:** Les Smith has written 24 plays and had 21 of them performed but he is hardly a household name. His unpromising play *Iron in the Soul* about a stuffy chauffeur on Avenue C nor have they made it to television. But he has an enthusiastic following at theatres such as the Young Vic, where one of his plays, *Some Kind of Hero*, received standing ovations. Excerpts from this piece, a searching examination of race prejudice in the 1950s, will be demonstrated by Smith's passion and commitment. *Rear Window's* profile also includes samples of two equally uncomfortable works, *Judging Billy Jones*, about a kangaroo court in a boys' remand home, and *Bodycount*, which gives a Vietnamese view of the My Lai massacre. Smith says there is still no shortage of things to denounce. But since the defeat of the miners' strike he has become less optimistic about the chances of change.




Kicking the habit: Aris, a Malaysian heroin addict (10.40pm)

Victims of forensic evidence? The Maguire family (8.50pm)

10.30 Newsnight with Peter Snow
11.15 The Late Show. Arts and media magazine 11.55 Weather
12.00 Open University: Acropolis Now. Ends at 12.30am

SATELLITE

Full Use 2:30 **Mempho** 3:30 **Wagon Train**
4:30 **Carolee** 4:45 **I Love Lucy** 5:15 **Tongue**
with **Jonathan Ross** 5:45 **Hans** 5:50
Newspend 6:10 **Hans** 6:40 **Pebot** 7:00 **Corn**
7:40 **Pebot** 8:00 **Worm** 8:00 **Blitz**
8:30 **Newspend** 9:00 **The Manager**
10:00 **The Golden Girls** 10:30 **Channel 4**
Pacing 10:45 **Sound Street** 11:50 **Star Trek** 1
12:25am **Jazz** on a **Summer's Night** 1:25
Driveld



**Clive Owen at Den with
son Owen (TV, 8:00pm)**

POKY ONE
 Via the Asstra and Metropoli asse
 0.00am The DJ Ket Show 8.35
 0.00am 8.45 Panel Post Pointu 10.00
 0.00am 10.10 The Young Doctors 11.10
 0.00am The Bolt and the Beautiful 11.30 The You
 0.00am and the Neosteo 12.30am Sale of
 0.00am January 1.00 The Concession
 0.00am 1.10am World 2.30am Elit 3.45
 0.00am The Week 3.15 Bewitched 3.45 The
 0.00am at show 8.00 Punk Brewster
 0.00am 8.10am 9.00 Family Tree 9.30 The
 0.00am Century 7.00 Love at First Sight
 0.00am 7.10am Doctor 8.00 Seventh Avenue
 0.00am 8.10am The 10.00 Family Tree 9.30 The
 0.00am 11.00am Police Story
 0.00am 11.30am 12.00am Marilyn's Laugh
 0.00am 12.30am from Skytest

POKY NEWS
 Via the Asstra and Metropoli asse
 0.00am Sunday News 8.30am Newsline 9.30am
 0.00am 10.00am Beyond 10.00am 11.00am
 0.00am 11.00am Beyond 11.30am Dayline 12.30
 0.00am NBC Tokyo 1.25am News 2.30am Paris
 0.00am 3.15 Prime Minister's Question
 0.00am 3.20pm 4.30pm 5.30pm 6.30pm 7.30pm
 0.00am 7.30pm 8.30pm 9.30pm 10.30pm
 0.00am 11.30pm NBC News 12.30am

8.00 Field Of Dreams (1989): Fantasy adventure about a farmer's mystic experience with a ghost baseball team. Stars Kevin Costner (1989), James Earl Ray (1989), and John Goodman (1989). Daniel Gerson and Malcolm Rodgers start in a lustrous holiday mood.

11.25 Gyro Gearloose (1985): A gymnast must stretch his athletic prowess to his limits to survive a high-to-the-death tournament. Stars John Goodman (1985), James Earl Ray (1985), and John Goodman (1985). James Earl Ray and John Goodman start their way through an Olympic comedy.

2.50 The Untouchables Syndrome (1989): Thriller about a journalist who sets out to rescue his kidnapped daughter from a gang of terrorists. Stars Ken Wahl (1989), John Goodman (1989), and John Goodman (1989). John Goodman and John Goodman start in the American mid-West. Will Richard Gere

THE MOVIE MANE

6.15m Via the Mergolite satellite.
6.15m Night Bird (1983), b/w; Celine Dion thriller about the hunt for a criminal named Jack Frost. With Jack Huston (1983), John Goodman (1983), and John Goodman (1983). John Goodman and John Goodman start in the American mid-West. Will Richard Gere

10.15 Bolero (1935, b/w); Musical drama about an ambitious dancer's love to fame. Stars John Goodman (1935), John Goodman (1935), and John Goodman (1935). John Goodman and John Goodman start in the American mid-West. Will Richard Gere

12.15 Conduct Unbecoming (1976): Terence Rattigan's searching drama about a

are Vietnam POWs who return to America after 17 years in captivity and end their adventures as free men over West Kust;

11:45-4:55pm **Playing for Keeps** (R): three boys from New York decide to convert an old hotel into a resort for teenagers

WEEKLY SPORTS

6:30am **Vis the Astra** and **Macropool** satellites.

7:00am **Cartoons** from **MT** 11:15 **12:00 American Football** **Magazine** **2:00 Italian Football Review** **4:00 Power Hour Wrestling** **5:00 Eurocyberlink** **6:00 American Sport Overview** **7:00 Watersports** **8:00 English Football Review** **10:00 American Football Magazine** **12:00 English Football Review**

SCREENSPORT

6:30am **Vis the Astra** satellites.

7:00am **12:00 Motor Sport Drag** **8:00 Spain Football** **11:15 Spanish Football Highlights** **8:45 US Wrestling Senior Pro Bowling** **10:00 USWA Wrestling** **11:00 Motor Sport** **11:30 English Football** **12:00 English Football** **1:30 British Touring**

Car Championships **2:00 Asian Challenge** **3:00er** **3:30 International Football** **5:00 Women's Beach Volleyball** **6:00 Pro Supaballs** **6:30 German Football** **7:00 RAC British Rallycross** **8:00 Pro Box** **10:00 Powersports** **International** **11:00 World Snooker Classics**

LIFESTYLE

6:30am **Vis the Astra** satellites.

10:00am **The Great American Gameshow** **11:15 Coffee Break** **11:20 Everyday Weekend** **11:50 Jimmy Fallon** **12:00 The 25:00 Betsy Jany's Cooking** **1:05 Body Talk** **1:10 Search for Tomorrow** **1:40 The Night** **2:15 8:05 Divorce Court** **2:30 Lifestyle Plus** **2:40 Dennis** **3:10 Remington** **3:30 The Book** **4:10 Doc** **4:40 The Great American Gameshow** **6:00 The Safe-Vision Shopping Programme** **6:00 Home** **6:30 The Safe-Vision Shopping Programme** **12:00 Smoothie Junction**

MTV

6:30am **Vis the Astra** satellites.

Twenty-four hours of rock and pop

WHERE CAN A YOUNG

RADIO 4.

8.00	Shere on FM.	the Organ Year and organ-
8.00	News: Shipping Forecast	ists John Mander
8.00	News: Weather 8.10 Farming	
	Today 6.25 Prayer for the Day	
8.30	Today Int 8.30, 7.00, 7.30,	4.00 News
	7.55	4.05 Local: Happy Ever
	Weather 8.40 Yesterday in	After: Neil Walker and David
	Parliament 8.58 Weather	Chapman celebrate the
9.00	News	comeback of the great British
9.05	Clack Nock Posa	pudding, from spotted dick to
9.00	News: Medicine Now, with	jam roly-poly (s)
	Gloria Watts	4.30 Local: A feature on the
9.30	Morning Today: Tracey	Amol Theatre Company, which
	Thomas, Written and read by	combines able-bodied and
	Sara MacGaughey.	disabled performers, some
10.05	Daily Service (s)	won a Digital Dance Award
10.25	News: News (s)	last year and is performing
10.50	From Our Own Correspondent	a week at the Queen's
11.00	Spirit: Dylan Winter is taken	Elizabeth Hall in London; a
	for a ride in an enthusiast's	competition for listeners to
	motorcycle (s) 1953	write an article in the style of
	Triumph motorbike (s)	Jeremy Archer, an interview
11.00	News: Year and Years	with Seamus Heaney, whose
12.25	King Street Junior (New	latest collection of poetry,
	Series). In Real Terms... a	Seeing Things, has just been
	comedy drama by Jim	published; and an item on
	Eldridge. Mr Beeson is faced	Shared Earth, an
	with a Microwaveque	environmental art exhibition
12.55	News: 12.55 Weather	by British and Soviet artists
1.00	The World at One (s)	at the Edinburgh Art Gallery (s)
1.05	The Archers (s) (r)	5.00 PM 5.50 Shipping Forecast
1.15	Shipping Forecast	5.55 Weather
2.00	News: Woman's Hour: Dame	6.00 News, including Financial
	Marion Jones talks about the	
	great Russian choreographer	6.30 Out of Order: Patrick Hannan
	Bronislava Nijinska, born 100	in the chair is joined by MPs
	years ago; and an item on the	Julian Critchley and Justin
	problems faced by overnight	Michaelli and their guests for
	clashes	the latest quiz (s)
6.00	News: Thirty-Minute Theatre:	7.00 News 7.05 The Archers
	The Confidence.	7.20 File on 4
	© CHOICE: Gerry is a	8.00 Scotland News
	travel salesman who survives	8.30 The English Character
	while he is having an affair	Start Upper Lip: Contributors
	while he's away from their	discuss the infamous English
	Glasgow home. He gets a	reserve (s)
	friend to look after her and	9.15 In Touch: A garden for a blind
	then he has to come to terms	9.45 Kaleidoscope (repeated from
	with Maureen's involvement in	4.30) (s)
	a community drama group for	9.45 The Financial World Tonight
	which she's written a play	9.59 Weather
	about last year's holiday in	10.00 The World Tonight (s)
	transmitted last night by Radio	10.45 A Book at Bedtime. Fudd
	Scotland, Michaela Duke's	Hilary Mantel reads from her
	sharp and funny short play	novels (s)
	looks at the stresses on a	11.00 The Radio Programme. Laune
	married couple who largely	Taylor and guests cast a
	live in the Year of Culture.	critical eye over UK radio
	Two splendid performances	output (r)
	by Andrew Barr and Barbara	11.30 News in Parliament
	Raftery (r).	12.00 News
32	Book Review Compares Notes	12.27am Weather 12.33 Shipping
	with Anne Marsden Thomas,	Forecast
	founder of National Learning	

[illegible]

DEATH SQUAD

WHERE CAN A YOUNG MOTHER GO TO ESCAPE THE BRAZIL DEATH SQUADS?

Joselita is 14. She knows she is "worthless". At the age of 9 she was thrown on to the streets. She has a year old baby. In Recife, Brazil, Joselita can either sell herself, become a thief, or starve.

She already knows what it's like to be beaten up, raped, knife-slashed and robbed. That's life. But Joselita also lives in nightly terror of the death squads who "clean up" her district - and that her corpse will be dumped one morning with the garbage.

If you were Joselita, you could have one slim chance of escape - the Passage House run by Ana Vasconcelos. This refuge, sponsored by WOMANKIND (Worldwide) and Childhope UK has already given some 300 girls respite from the violence you may have seen in recent television reports. The girls learn to respect themselves and gain the simple practical and social skills that help them take their place back in the community.

There are about 30,000 more young girls like Joselita on the streets of Recife alone.

We want to give Ana Vasconcelos the financial support to open a second Passage House. Pleasea will you help us give these girls hope?

ADVERTISING COPY
"It is so very important for us to help the street girls because they are, like us, human beings who are young, beautiful, intelligent, brave and they want to have a future as women, and as Brazilian citizens."
- Ana Vasconcelos

Please return this coupon with your gift to: Passage House Appeal, WOMANKIND (Worldwide), FREEPOST, 122 Whitechapel High Street, London, E1 7BL. (Reg. Charity No. 323062)

YES, I would like to make more girls like Joselita safe from the Death Squads. Here is my donation towards a second Passage House in Recife:

☐ £25 ☐ £50 ☐ £100 ☐ £..... (other)

☐ I enclose my PO/cheque OR

☐ Please deduct the amount from my VISA/AMEX/ DINERS/MASTERCARD No: _____ Expiry Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____/_____/_____

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

(PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS IN BLOCK CAPITALS)

WOMANKIND WORLDWIDE
XX XX

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Business Editor
John Bell

THE TIMES BUSINESS

TUESDAY JUNE 4 1991

Leeds issue to raise £75m

LEEDS Permanent Building Society yesterday became the first building society to issue permanent, interest-bearing shares when it raised £75 million from institutional investors (Lindsay Cook writes). Legislation allowing this new way of raising funds came into effect on Saturday. The issue, which has a fixed rate of 13.625 per cent, was arranged by Salomon Brothers and Hoare, Govett Corporate Finance. The shares were mostly bought by insurance companies. The rate was fixed at 330 basis points above the yield on the 9 per cent, 2008, gilt-edged stock. Interest is paid twice yearly. The Leeds, the fifth largest society with assets of £15.5 billion and general reserves of £687 million, will use the money to increase its core capital and support the day-to-day running of the business. Roger Boyes, the finance director, said: "There was no immediate need to raise additional capital, as we already have a substantial surplus over regulatory requirements, but permanent, interest-bearing shares help to increase our financial flexibility to support our strategic objectives." The Halifax and the Nationwide, the two largest societies, have already won the permission of their members to raise capital through permanent, interest-bearing shares. Comment, page 23

Claythorpe drops 40%

Pre-tax profits at Claythorpe, the investment and property group, dropped 40 per cent to £3.2 million in the year to end December. The company announced that it will now specialise in active investment in small companies. As a result, it has announced a capital restructuring, designed to more fully reflect the group's underlying asset value. The final dividend is maintained at 4.2p, to give an unchanged total of 6p. Times, page 23

THE POUND

US dollar 1.6965 (-0.0020)
German mark 2.9630 (+0.0084)
Exchange index 91.2 (same)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1968.8 (+11.6)
FT-SE 100 2515.8 (+16.3)
New York Dow Jones 3019.01 (-8.49)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 25912.61 (+122.99)

MAJOR CHANGES

RISERS:
F&C Group 430p (+12p)
Investment Deal 180p (+9p)
News Corp 420p (+12p)
Kingfisher 491p (+10p)
Laporte 540p (+12p)
Schofield 750p (+12p)
BOC 555p (+13p)
Brent Walker 391p (+8p)
Elec Data Process 120p (+8p)
FAT 705p (+12p)
Tiphook 452p (+12p)
Sudgwick 257p (+8p)
Lampower 85p (+8p)
STR 383p (+8p)
Brook Hill 558p (+10p)
FALLS:
Harvey & Thompson 177p (-32p)
JA Development 210p (-5p)
Evida 86p (-19p)
Cardiff Property 257p (-12p)
Auto Soc 328p (-12p)

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Rate 11 1/2%
3 month interbank 11 1/4-11 1/2%
3 month eligible bills 10 1/4-10 1/2%
US Prime Rate 5 1/4%
3 month Treasury Bills 5.58-5.56%
3 year bonds 9 1/4-9 1/2%

CURRENCIES

London New York
£1 6965 \$1.6975
DM 2.9630 \$2.9630
FF 163.65 \$163.65
Yen 139.05 \$139.05
Index 91.2 91.2
CU 66.65 66.65
ET 4.38 4.38

GOLD

London Fixing
\$351.50 pm \$353.00
\$363.00-363.25 (22 1/2)
New York
\$351.50 \$353.25

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Jun) \$19.05 (51.85)
 Dated latest trading price

RETAIL PRICES

IPI 131 April (1987=100)

Slow payment blamed for decline in small companies

By COLIN NARBROUGH AND NEIL BENNETT

DELIBERATE slowness on the part of big companies in paying their suppliers is a more serious problem for Britain's recession-hit small businesses than the high prices clearing banks are charging them for credit. Although the Treasury has rushed to investigate the banks' apparent failure to pass on quickly to small and medium firms the series of cuts in base rates since February, the government blocked a bill last year intended to give small firms a lever to make customers pay on time. Stan Mendham, chief executive of the Forum of Private Business, the small business lobby behind the failed bill, said the problem facing small businesses was

"government-inspired". He said that by blocking a private member's bill by Michael Mates, Conservative MP for Hampshire East, the government had forced small firms to go to the banks to finance slow payers. The Mates bill called for statutory interest to be charged on overdue debt. A revised version of the bill would make interest on overdue payment a separate course of action, even if the capital sum was paid off. David Wade, a director of Intrum Justitia, Europe's leading debt management company, said a survey by his company suggested that small and medium businesses trading on 30-day credit terms in Britain were being paid almost 60 days

late. He said: "We calculate that this costs businesses, on average, more than 6 per cent of turnover. The cost of late payment is, therefore, substantially higher than any reported increase in the banks' margins on commercial lending." Mr Mendham said that late payment was "financially more important" than the interest rates at banks. But he identified a basic problem of big business using its bargaining position unfairly against small firms. To safeguard against further disappointment in the Commons, the FPB, which represents nearly 19,000 firms, has approached the European Commission in the hope of an early directive on late payments. Mr Mendham fears that as the

single European markets nears, Britain's small firms remain at a serious disadvantage to their counterparts in countries such as Germany and Holland, where payment times are much shorter. Meanwhile, Britain's banks have welcomed the Treasury's informal investigation into complaints that they are charging their small business customers excessive interest rates, and have claimed the enquiry will vindicate their lending practices. Officials from the Treasury and the Bank of England will meet representatives from the banks in the next two weeks to ask for statistics, and a report will be prepared for Norman Lamont, the Chancellor. The British Bankers' Association said:

"We welcome such a meeting. The media has the issue out of perspective. It is only the aggrieved business that have been complaining. The vast majority of business are very happy with the services we provide. We have nothing to hide." The Office of Fair Trading has also called for information from small businesses that believe they have suffered from cartel practices fixing bank rates. The OFT has powers to investigate the banks under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, but needs a substantial amount of evidence before it can begin a formal enquiry and call on bankers to give evidence.

Firm blames bank, page 25

Investment firm effectively insolvent for ten years before it collapsed

Dunsdale chief pleads guilty to 19 charges

By JON ASHWORTH

DUNSDALE Securities was effectively insolvent for ten years before it finally collapsed a court heard yesterday, as Robert Michael Gideon Miller, its sole director, admitted 19 charges under the 1986 Theft Act, 1981 Forgery and Counterfeiting Act and the 1985 Companies Act. Miller was remanded in custody overnight and will appear for sentencing this morning. Snaresbrook Crown Court in east London was told that while Miller gave every appearance of being a shrewd and increasingly successful investment manager, he and Dunsdale were both shams and that he created an "elaborate smoke screen" to conceal the company's precarious financial state. By controlling all inner dealings of the company, Miller was able to deceive both staff and clients until the collapse during June last year by giving every indication that he was dealing in government stocks at a profit. In fact there was no evidence that any gilts had been purchased after 1980, and the company was effectively insolvent. About 200 clients invested more than £19 million with Dunsdale during its 15-year history. The Crown claimed

losses to investors amounted to £8.2 million - half the original estimate. The defence claimed the figure was closer to £6 million. The court was told that Miller squandered money in the years leading up to the company's collapse. Between June 1988 and June last year, as much as £2 million was alleged to have been spent on cars, credit cards and homes for his former and present wives and his mistress. The defence claimed the amount was closer to £1.7 million. About £500,000 in cash remains unaccounted for. Police were called to the Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, on June 2 last year after bloodstained towels were discovered in a fifth-floor room taken by Miller. A suicide note was later discovered at his Mayfair home. It said: "I have ruined my own and now so many other lives. I cannot live with the shame." When interviewed by police, Miller said he had "known he was doing wrong" from 1978. Money due to be invested on behalf of clients was placed in one account and used to meet various costs. But his ability to repay his clients at short notice created the illusion that all was well. In the two years before the collapse, Miller paid himself £120,000 in addition to drawing an annual salary of

£50,000. Miller's charm and the trappings of success, lulled clients into a false sense of security, and money was being invested right up until the time of the collapse. In fact, the court heard, "the safety of gilts was never there and never had been". The court was told that Miller had suffered from clinical depression and was on medication which may have given him a false sense of optimism. Miller, it was said, was now a "ruined man" who has been living on charity and who had co-operated fully with authorities. For a week last summer, the Dunsdale affair blazed its way across British newspaper headlines. It unleashed a storm of criticism on regulators, including the Bank of England and the trade department, which licensed Miller to trade in July 1983. Fimbra, the Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association, took over responsibility for monitoring Dunsdale in July 1988. Miller, who grew up in Highgate, north London, has a business degree from the London School of Economics. After a spell at London & County Securities, the failed banking group, he set up Dunsdale Securities in October 1974. The company began trading in February 1975.



Robert Miller's wife, Naomi, who was jostled by a bystander after leaving court

Dumping cases reach EC high

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU

THE European Community has imposed a record number of anti-dumping duties last year according to an annual European Commission report. The results are expected to infuriate Europe's international trading partners and fuel accusations that the Community has become increasingly protectionist. In its annual anti-dumping report the commission said it had investigated 103 cases last year, the highest to date, of which 43 investigations were newly launched, compared with 27 in the previous year. With the imposition of 18 permanent anti-dumping duties, last year's average of Community imports subject to anti-dumping duties rose to 0.6 per cent. Products subject to anti-dumping measures include small colour television sets, and compact disc players. The commission's crackdown on dumping led to a rebuke by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which in April accused the Community of an overzealous use of anti-dumping duties. The EC crackdown comes amid a rising tide of global protectionist trade policies. The commission said that its anti-dumping zeal would have been even more pronounced if it had more staff and better facilities. It is thought that the new investigation and dumping measures are still rising from last year's record levels. Two further anti-dumping duties were announced yesterday, on imports of oxalic acid, a specialist chemical, from India and China, and on yarn from Turkey. Comment, page 23

Two chiefs take pay cuts

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE debate over executive pay heightened yesterday with Fortis, the hotel group, and Warburg, one of the City's leading merchant banks, declaring cuts in earnings for senior executives. Sir David Scholey, the chairman of SG Warburg and one of the contenders to be the next Governor of the Bank of England, had his pay reduced by £192,000 last year to £518,000. The cut contrasts with the 17 per cent rise awarded to Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the present Governor, although Mr Leigh-Pemberton still earns less than a third of Sir David's salary. Sir David's basic pay was increased by £10,000 to £195,000 in the year to end March, but his performance-related pay plunged from £525,000 to £323,000. This

was due to a 30 per cent fall in pre-tax profit at the bank in the year to end March to £132 million. Most of Warburg's other directors took pay cuts; the highest salary fell from £945,000 to £714,000. Last year, six directors, apart from Sir David, earned more than £500,000. This year, the number was reduced to two.



Forte: two months for free

The directors of Trusthouse Forte, Britain's biggest hotel group, are to set an example to their 25,000 staff who had a six-month pay freeze imposed upon them in March. At yesterday's annual meeting it was disclosed that Rocco Forte, the chief executive, last had his salary increased in November 1989. Mr Forte also agreed to forego his salary for last December and January. That gesture apparently cost him £57,000. Mr Forte is the company's highest paid director earning £244,451 last year. His father, Lord Forte, the company's chairman, was paid £235,765. At the meeting, shareholders voted to end a 20-year chapter in the British hotel industry by approving the company's change of name. As of this morning, it will be known as Forte plc.

Man United flotation disappoints

MANCHESTER United football club confirmed a disappointing response to its public share offer. It said 9,800 private investors applied for 1.2 million shares, 46 per cent of those available. The balance has been left with a syndicate of 14 institutions that underwrote the offer. A placing of 2.08 million shares, arranged in tandem with the public offer, was completed successfully. Dealings are expected to begin on Monday. The offer price was 385p and the minimum application was for £192.50. The club hoped that a third of its shares would be held by its supporters and other members of the public. Robin Laundries, finance director, said large investors had supported the club; so had followers and employees.

Sun sets over Assam for Inchcape

By MICHAEL TATE, CITY EDITOR

ONE of Inchcape's oldest links with its romantic past has been severed with the sale of its tea interests for £30.4 million. Assam Investments, owner of 74 per cent of Calcutta's Assam Company, has been acquired by AIL Holdings, part of the Mehta International Group. The Assam Company, which last year produced 34.6 million lbs of high quality tea from its 17 estates in northeast India, is 150 years old and can trace its investment connections with Inchcape back to 1888, when James Lyle Mackay, the first Lord Inchcape, picked up a parcel of shares in the Upper Assam Tea, an earlier name for the company. But the trading links go back even further, to about 1850 when the ships of Mr Mackay and his associates, which were the origins of the Inchcape empire, began ferrying tea from India to Britain. Assam tea is a high quality tea, too rich

for drinking pure, and is blended with others by Hankow Batchelor Tea, the company's own blender and packager, and others. Hankow Batchelor, like Duncan Macneil & Company, the United Kingdom selling agent, and DMC International, a tea consultant, is part of the deal with AIL. Among the Assam Company's biggest customers is the Allied-Lyons group, which alone buys enough to make some 700 million cups of tea a year. Sir George Turnbull, Inchcape chairman and chief executive, acknowledged the importance of the tea businesses to the group over many years, but felt that the time had come to withdraw, and to "concentrate our efforts on the development of our major international businesses." In the five years since Sir George arrived, Inchcape has relinquished many of its more traditional businesses, and methods of operation, and has been

hailed from the 19th century to the brink of the 21st. Its strengths today are pinned securely to motors, marketing and distribution, and services. The sale of the tea interests has been achieved at the top of the tea cycle, with prices high and profits strong. Last year, they made £6.1 million before tax, and had net assets of £13 million. The selling price-earnings multiple is thought to be about eight, and Inchcape will be paid in cash immediately, and in sterling. It will help to ensure that net year-end gearing will remain at about 20 per cent, similar to that of last year. Disposal of the tea businesses will lead to speculation about the future of the timber operations, the other part of the group's resources division. But a spokeswoman said yesterday that there was no intention to sell it.

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Times, page 23

Accountants have buoyant year despite staff layoffs

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

THE big accountancy firms, some of which have been making staff redundant on an unprecedented scale, had a surprisingly buoyant year in 1990-91. But there were wide variations between the performance of the six leading firms amid signs that growth will be much slower this year.

Income figures for the big six, which cover financial years varying from end March to end April, show that Arthur Andersen, smallest of the international groups, achieved a 33 per cent rise in the fee income of its twin British operations to £268 million. At the other extreme, the merged Ernst & Young achieved fee income growth of 6 per cent.

The contrast between the two was sharpest in management consultancy, where E&Y showed a 14 per cent drop. The separate Andersen Consulting partnership, the biggest in the industry, raised income 41 per cent.

The slow pace at Ernst & Young allowed Price Waterhouse to gain third place with

a 26 per cent rise in income to £377 million, comfortably topping E&Y's £358 million.

Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, the biggest firm since the merger of C&L and the British partnership of Deloitte, saw growth of only 11 per cent in total fees to £588 million. This reflects some loss of business on the messy merger, which caused some American clients of Deloitte to defect to Touche Ross, which maintained fifth place with an 18 per cent rise in British income to £295 million. Audit and general accountancy fees at Coopers Deloitte rose 3 per cent, the same as at Ernst & Young.

Coopers's Cork Gully insolvency practice is the biggest in Britain and saw fee income rise 56 per cent to £142 million. Firms with smaller insolvency practices saw bigger percentage increases in income as a record level of insolvency tested the capacity of the profession to cope, with two achieving rises of almost 100 per cent.

KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, the second biggest accountancy group in Britain and the second biggest insolvency practitioner among the big six, doubled the fees earned by its corporate recovery practice to £37 million. Strong performances in tax and management consultancy, helped Peat's overall British fee income rise 18 per cent to £467 million.

Price Waterhouse, which won the Prudential audit recently and has also won Guardian Royal Exchange, Scottish Widows and Delgaty, increased its staff by 13 per cent during the year. This compares with staff losses at some firms, including Touche Ross and Ernst & Young.

Ian Brindle, PW's newly elected senior partner in Britain, issued a warning, however, that income has come under increasing pressure.

Dividend is held by Anglo American

By OUR CITY STAFF

ANGLO American Corporation, South Africa's largest mining house, is maintaining its total dividend despite a 7 per cent fall in attributable earnings to R1.4 billion (£290 million) in the year to the end of March.

A final dividend of 240 cents, making 325 cents, is payable from earnings per share of 604 cents (651 cents). Net income from investments was R1.526 billion (£1.530 billion), although there was a significant drop in dividends from gold mining interests, which contributed 17.8 per cent of income (23.5 per cent).

Julian Ogilvie Thompson, the chairman, said this reflected a continuing reduction in gold mine profit margins.

Average gold prices were \$384 an ounce (\$381 in the previous year), while costs per ton milled and per kilogram produced increased by 11.7 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively.

Trading income was down 11 per cent at R515 million because of lower export earnings at Amcoel, the corporation's coal arm.

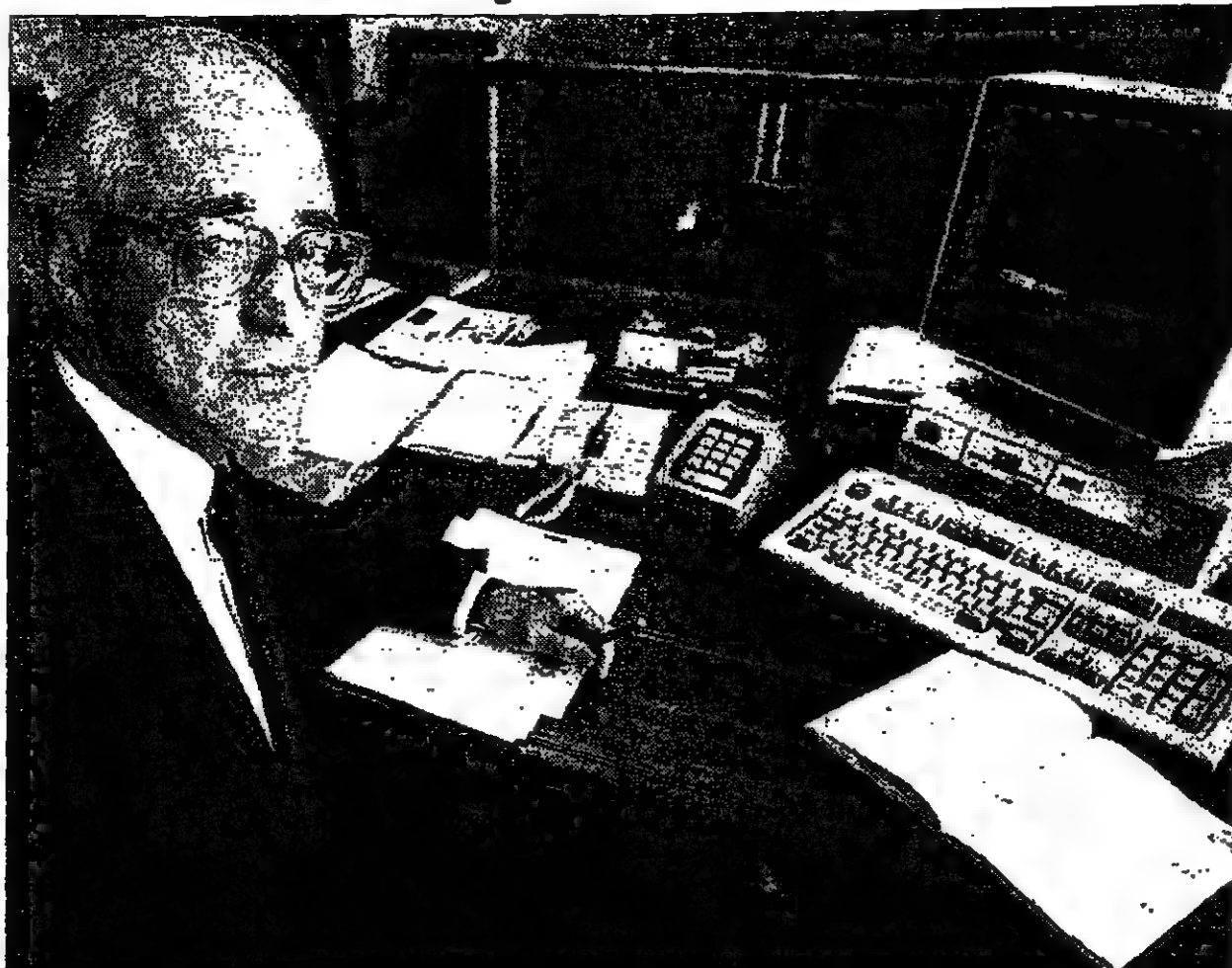
Other income of R34 million was 34 per cent lower and reflected higher prospecting costs and lower net fee and interest income, partially offset by an increased surplus on realisation of investments.

A 19 per cent fall in taxation, to R313 million, arose from lower tax charges for Amcoel and the parent corporation.

Consolidation of Anglo American Gold Investment Company (Amgold) from September 1, resulted in an 18 per cent increase in earnings attributable to outside shareholders. Equity-accounted earnings declined from R3.11 billion to R2.59 billion, with setbacks in all sectors.

The largest contribution was again from the diamond sector, although earnings fell from R894 million to R754 million. Earnings from mining finance also fell from R649 million to R602 million. Gold interests contributed R227 million, against R373 million.

M&G leads by example on payout



M&G GROUP, the unit trust manager which earlier this year urged companies not to cut their dividends, has led by example. It is increasing its interim dividend by a tenth to 8.25p despite raising profits by only 3 per cent (Neil Bennett writes).

Paddy Linaker (above), the managing director, said the company was flush with

reserves and could afford the higher payout for the six months to end-March. "We are not optimistic about the full year," he added. The company has pledged to maintain its final dividend of 9.5p.

M&G shrugged off recession and low investment levels in the asset management industry to increase pre-tax profits

by 3 per cent to £18.2 million, even though unit trust sales fell by a fifth to £248 million. The company compensated for the fall by a reduction in commission payments to intermediaries and operating costs, and a higher contribution from the life assurance funds.

Temper, page 23

US to call for growth over cutting inflation

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

AMERICA is expected to use a two-day ministerial meeting of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), starting in Paris today, to renew its demand for priority to be given to growth, not beating inflation.

The debate dominated the Group of Seven (G7) meeting in April, but Japan and Germany have indicated no desire to ease their monetary reins to stimulate early growth at the

risk of higher inflation. Ryoichi Hashimoto, the Japanese finance minister, told a conference in Osaka yesterday that it was a world shortage of capital that was keeping interest rates high in Japan.

Bonn's choice last week of Helmut Schlesinger, an anti-inflationary hawk, to take over as president of the Bundesbank, also signalled to Washington that Germany is unlikely to succumb to American pressure.

While OECD officials expect a lively debate at the ministerial meeting over whether interest rates should be cut urgently to ensure adequate growth, the British Treasury believes that the issue has already had a good airing. Also, interest rates had been pared back in Britain and other key economies since the G7 last met.

In its forecast for the area covered by its 24 member states, the OECD predicts a rather sharp recovery in the second half of this year, after virtually no growth in the first half, giving growth for all of 1991 at about 2.5 per cent.

The post-Gulf rebound in confidence and the effect of lower interest rates are key factors behind the organisation's assumptions, which resemble the Treasury's. Although the immediate outlook

for inflation is of little concern, the organisation expects that inflation in its member countries will still average 3.6 per cent at the end of 1992.

A big issue at the meeting will be the stalled Uruguay Round world trade talks held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Americans want a quick agreement to help foster economic confidence, but Britain believes a push from heads of state and government will be needed to provide fresh momentum.

Carla Hills, the American trade representative, called yesterday for a new deadline, saying a timely conclusion to the trade talks would contribute to stability in the former Soviet bloc and the developing world.

The fear is that any delay that took the four-year-old talks into 1992 would run them into political difficulties on both sides of the Atlantic. The meeting, at which Britain is represented by Norman Lamont, the chancellor, and Peter Lilley, the trade secretary, could produce agreement on phasing out tied aid and export credits, an objective pursued by the Americans who want an existing gentleman's agreement on trade with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to be hardened into a formal accord.

Recession likely to last into next year

By OUR ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

AMID mounting City concern about the government's political prospects, latest official figures showed the economy sliding deeper into recession, with the recovery only likely next year.

The Central Statistical Office's longer-term cyclical indicator, which is supposed to identify turning points in the economy about a year ahead, rose 1.1 per cent in April to 98.8, after a similar gain in March.

The shorter leading indicator, which pinpoints changes about six months ahead, was unchanged in April, suggesting little hope of the second half upturn the government has forecast. The coincident meanwhile fell 0.3 per cent in April to 88.7.

The CSO said that the most recent data showed the longer leading indicator peaking in April. That rise was attributed to falling interest rates, higher share prices and the improvement in business optimism reported by the Confederation of British Industry.

Neil MacKinnon, chief economist at Yamaichi International, said the breakdown of cyclical indicators showed that the real economy was "still dead in the water".

Yamaichi has revised its forecast for the British economy downwards, expecting it to shrink by 2.5 per cent this year, with the upturn coming at the end of the year or in the first quarter next year.

American figures showed spending on construction rising 0.8 per cent in April, the second monthly gain for a year, and the biggest for 14 months, boosting hopes of an early end to the recession.

The commerce department revised the March decline to 2.1 per cent from an original 1.5 per cent fall. A quarterly survey by Manpower Incorporated, the employment agency, paints a picture of companies' improving hiring plans, another indicator that the recession may be bottoming out.

Nicholas sold to Roche for \$798m

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU, EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

ROCHE Holding, the Swiss pharmaceutical company, is expanding into the over-the-counter drug market through the \$798 million acquisition of Nicholas, the European subsidiary of Sara Lee Corporation, the Chicago consumer products group.

Nicholas's best known products include Rennie, an antacid, and Aspro, a painkiller. The company, whose products are sold in more than 25 countries, had sales of about \$200 million last year. Nicholas employs 900 staff worldwide, mainly in manufacturing plants in Slough, Berkshire, Blad in Holland, and Bucy and Gaillard, France.

The business was bought by Sara Lee in 1984 for about half the price. Sources close to Sara Lee said the high price being paid by Roche, at about 30 times' earnings, is because Nicholas is the only large otc company left that is not owned by one of the big chemical and pharmaceutical companies.

Sara Lee, whose European products include Douwe Egberts coffee, is believed to want to expand its European business.

In addition to the \$798 million acquisition price, Roche will pay \$23 million to

cover a loan to Nicholas from its American parent company.

Roche said yesterday that the deal represented "a significant move towards building up a major presence in the European otc market".

Roche is one of the world's largest chemical companies with 50,000 staff worldwide. The firm has subsidiaries in more than 50 countries, and four main research centres in Basel, Switzerland; Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire; Newey, New Jersey; and Kamakura, Japan.

Manpower sells Blue Arrow

By OUR CITY STAFF

MANPOWER, the Milwaukee employment agency group, has sold Blue Arrow Personnel Services, one of its four British subsidiaries, to a management team for £34 million.

Some £30 million of the consideration is being paid in cash, with the balance being supplied in the form of loan stock paying interest at 12 per cent. Manpower will have a 10 per cent interest in the buy-out vehicle, half of which has been acquired at nominal cost.

The buy-out team is led by

Irene Marvin, the agency's managing director, and backed by Candover Investments. Michael Crosswell, who is married to Ms Marvin, will chair the new company.

Blue Arrow was the agency built up by Tony Berry, who masterminded the ill-fated takeover of Manpower for £1.3 billion in 1987. Now being run by Mitchell Fromstein, the former president of the American business, Manpower yesterday said it had no plans to sell its other British agencies.



Fromstein: no other sales

Analysts surprised by support for Boddington

Whitbread sells Devenish stake

By MARTIN BARROW

WHITBREAD Investment Company stunned the brewing sector yesterday by accepting Boddington Group's hostile takeover bid for JA Devenish, which many City analysts believed was certain to fail.

WIC's decision to commit its 14.9 per cent stake in Devenish, almost two weeks before the final closing date, breathed new life into the takeover battle.

Devenish shares had fallen to 194p in early trading, as market-makers discounted the failure of Boddington's 10-for-7 share exchange, with a cash alternative worth 210p.

The slump gave Boddington its first opportunity to acquire Devenish shares in the market since the bid was launched in April, and the company picked up about 5 per cent to add to a 3.5 per cent shareholding already committed by a

former director of Devenish, Denis Cassidy, chairman of Boddington, said he was confident the company would continue to build on the 23 per cent shareholding the bidders now commanded. "It is not as if people are making snap decisions," he said.

Michael Cannon, chairman of Devenish, indicated that while he was not surprised at the turn of events he remained bitter about WIC's decision. "The times when they were regarded as supportive of management have gone," he said.

WIC, an investment trust 49.9 per cent owned by Whitbread, said its decision was taken after meetings with Devenish last Friday after the West Country brewer issued a profit forecast for the current year. The forecast pledged unchanged taxable profits of £11.3 million, despite a 45 per cent slump in interim profits to £2.1 million.

"WIC has been concerned for some

time about the performance of Devenish and the latest half-year results and full-year forecast have done nothing to reassure it," the investment trust said. WIC had come to the conclusion that the interests of both businesses and its shareholders would best be served if the two businesses were to merge. WIC has reserved the right to review its position if a third party made a bid.

WIC played a key role in talks between Devenish and Boddington that took place last year as a prelude to a possible friendly merger and is understood to have been angered by the decision by Devenish, which initiated the talks, to withdraw at an early stage. Devenish said that it wanted Boddington to make a commitment to dispose of its interests in nursing homes and hotels as part of a merger agreement.

Devenish believes it can still win the battle for its independence. Directors and their families speak for 23.4 per cent.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Evode shares tumble 19p after warning

SHARES in Evode, the chemicals and adhesives group, tumbled 19p to 86p after Andrew Simon, the chairman, gave warning of a sharp fall in profits in the first half of the current year. Pre-tax profits for the first half, which ended on March 31, are likely to be "of the order of £3 million". Mr Simon said, compared with the £7.2 million recorded in the first half of last year. He expects to maintain the interim dividend.

Trading conditions in Britain showed no signs of improvement. The overseas operations, including Dexter Corporation, acquired last year, were performing resiliently. However, the second-half outlook for the group was difficult.

Faber Prest falls to £1.8m

FABER Prest, the Yorkshire based industrial, shipping and transport services group, announced an 8 per cent fall in interim pre-tax profits from £1.95 million to £1.8 million for the six months to end March.

Ian Mackenzie, the chairman, said poor trading conditions were expected to continue. The interim dividend is maintained at 4.3p.

NFC buys Texan firm

NFC, the transport and freight group, has through Exel Logistics, its subsidiary, bought Universal Terminal Warehouse Company of Houston, Texas, a warehousing and distribution business, for \$4.5 million. The purchase is part of Exel's continuing expansion from the east of America through the south and to the western seaboard.

Burton adds to board

FOUR executive directors have been appointed to the Burton Group, bringing the total boardroom complement to 11. Since Paul Plant's departure in February, Burton has operated with only two executive directors, Laurence Cooklin, the group chief executive, and Richard North, the finance director.

All four new directors are internal appointments. They are John Davies, the company secretary, John Hoerner, chief executive of the stores division, Martin McNamee who runs the fashion multiples, and Richard Pym, responsible for the property activities.

Chemex cuts interim loss

CHEMEX International, the Unlisted securities market quoted pollution analysis company, has announced reduced pre-tax interim losses of £271,729 (£354,634 loss) for the six months to end March. Turnover increased to £393,133 (£265,824). Once again, there is no dividend. Chemex has appointed Jacobson Townsley as stockbroker.

Canada deal for Fisons

FISONS, the pharmaceuticals and scientific instruments group, has paid £10 million for the Green Cross Company, a Canadian horticultural business owned by Ciba-Geigy. Green Cross, which is based in Toronto, has 80 per cent of its sales in the consumer market and is the leading supplier of professional turf care treatments.

Ramar delays results

RAMAR Textiles, the clothing manufacturer, has delayed announcing its interim results until June 28. The company said the figures for the six months to December 28 would be announced in conjunction with the audited results for the nine months to March 31.

The delay is due to a review of stocks and hold-ups in the supply of information from operations in the Far East. The interim figures are expected to show "significant exceptional provisions" relating to the stocks review and the restructuring of the British manufacturing operations. The company said it achieved operating profits before exceptional items during the first six months of the year.

Adia bids 65p for rest of Brompton

By MATTHEW BOND

ADIA, the Swiss employment and services group, has launched a 65p-a-share cash bid for the 41 per cent of Brompton Holdings it does not already own. The bid values Brompton at nearly £12 million.

The bid for the British oilfield inspection company is one of the first corporate developments at Adia since it came under the control of Klaus Jacobs, the Swiss businessman.

Three months ago Mr Jacobs, acting in partnership with Asko Deutsche Kaufhaus, the German retail group, paid Sfr840 million (£346 million) for a 53 per cent stake in Adia, previously owned by Omni Holdings,

Werner Rey's troubled company.

Adia's interest in Brompton dates from 1989, when Brompton acquired the British interests of Inspectorate, a subsidiary of Adia. Under the terms of the deal, Paul Bristol, Brompton's chief executive, bought back 4 million of the Brompton shares Adia took on a deferred consideration basis.

When payment fell due two months ago, Mr Bristol failed to complete and Adia's stake rose to 59 per cent.

Mr Bristol will step down as chief executive. He has given an irrevocable undertaking to accept the bid in respect of the 16.2 per cent of Brompton that he still owns.

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COMMENT

Consumers, the beneficiaries of free trade, do not seem to care when they enter the ballot box. With pressure from industry, bureaucrats and foreign policy pulling the other way, the free trade constituency is therefore shrinking fast.

pulling the other way, the free trade constituency is therefore shrinking fast.

TEMPUS

Inchcape

A question mark must now hang over the timber business, accounting for about 1.5 percent of group assets. With its disposal Inchange would have completed its transformation from overseas trader to international services group, a programme that has seen more than 100 jobs lost in the five years than in the previous 100.

The test sale is unlikely to impact on earnings, expected to emerge at about 27p a share this year, to indicate a 12.2/p rise at the current 330p share price. Still a strong hold.

Existing shareholders, protected by the loan stock interest, can have no complaints on income grounds. In terms of capital the value of the one-for-one share swap lies with the value the market ascribes

million bpd within four years, including fully restored Iraq and Kuwait.

Investment plans are not exclusive to the Middle East. Venezuela hopes to lift output from 2.5 million bpd to 3.3 million bpd.

With growth in non-Opec output expected to be flat from now on, the organisation could exert greater influence over oil markets. Opec's challenge remains to keep each of its squabbling members happy while manipulating a steady increase in oil prices in real terms.

MARTIN BARROW

Sting in the tale

BILL Brooks, director of finance at Ford, was assigned to Jaguar for about a year to help out Bill Hayden, the chairman. The extra attraction was that he had a £36,000 XJ6 Sovereign as his company car. Now, the unfortunate Brooks is back at Ford where he has not only had to reckon with the company's first pre-tax loss for 20 years (£274 million) but also has had to hand back the keys to the Jaguar in favour of a £27,000 Granada Scorpio — a car, which he insists is perfectly admirable.

JON ASHWORTH

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WORLD MARKETS

Catch-up buying helps Dow to rise

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voted to change the group's name to Forte.

Taylor Woodrow slipped in to 221p as the rump of its

the broker, to various institutions.

Devenish, the West Country brewer, touched 190p before

British Gas improved by 34p to 257p on further reflection of last week's figures and B&G's aggressive dividend policy. There was also support for the other utilities on yield considerations. In water, Northumbrian climbed 7p to 315p, Wessex 7p to 337p, while North West on 303p, Thames on 308p and South West on 295p, were all 2p dearer. Among the electricity companies, Eastern added 34p to 198p, Midlands 4p to 225p, Northern 2p to 217p, Seaboard 3p to 219p and

headed by Tony Berry, paid about £1 billion for Manpower. But the Manpower chairman, Mitchell Fromstein, gained control of the enlarged company after a boardroom coup resulting in Mr Berry's departure.

Shares in ASE Barnett Kinning, the Manchester employment agency, were suspended at 23p. The group says it is in talks which may lead to it making a substantial so-

Sydney — Australian shares finished higher after riding on the shirt tails of American shares. The all-ordinaries in-

Singapore — Prices closed generally higher. The Straits Times industrial index rose 11.40 to 1,565.58.

Frankfurt - Shares tumbled 0.6 per cent in thin trading. The Dax index ended at 1,694.11, down 10. (Reuters)

[illegible]

By NEIL BENNETT
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

The company was founded in 1981 and last year and supplies stationary and furniture to local businesses. Sevenside opened an account at NatWest's branch in Thornbury, near Bristol, but immediately had a request for a £20,000 loan scaled down to only £12,000. The bank has refused

Jane Bradford, head of NatWest's small business services, said the bank did not discuss customers' affairs.

Capital says Harcourt offer is final

Buter Underhill on Monday. Peter Underhill, a director of capital markets, said it was possible a full stock exchange existing for the enlarged group following a successful Harcourt takeover. Bid terms are two TV shares for every 25 Harcourt shares. Some Harcourt directors have supported the bid. Others, accounting for 1.9 per cent of Harcourt's capital, continue to resist.

The prospect of an end to the ban on Sunday trading is good news for the DIY stores, which are among the retail groups most likely to benefit from opening on Sundays.

A black and white photograph of a man standing in a stone gazebo. The gazebo has a tiled roof and a decorative chimney. The man is holding a book. The background is a dense forest. The photo is credited to MARC ASPLAND in the top right corner.

Time out: John Jackson, SD-Scion chairman, in his croquet shed in Oxfordshire

SD-SCICON, the troubled computing services company that is under siege from a £111 million hostile bid by *Cru*, began meeting shareholders in an attempt to convince them that SD-Scicon deserves another chance.

million hostile bid by Cray Electronics, will step up its campaign to retain its independence this week (Martin Barrow writes).

Analysts expect the company to announce a \$3 million contract for traffic control technology. John Jackson, who became chairman 10 weeks before Cray's share offer was announced, has

THE Business Technology Group, the office equipment company, is passing its final dividend for last year, leaving shareholders with only an interim of 1.5p, compared with a previous year's total of 4p.

Pre-tax profits slumped from £3.6 million to £1.96 million on a turnover of £46.2 million (£40.5 million). Earnings per share slipped from 16.8p to 3.1p. The group is to sell the laser printer distribution company to its management.

Aberdeen Trust was hit by the Gulf war in the six months to end March. Pre-tax profits slumped 62 per cent to £584,000, though this was partly due to redundancy and restructuring costs.

Turnover fell from £68.4 million to £31 million, while funds under management dropped from a peak £700 million to £500 million. Conditions have now considerably improved and the interim dividend is held at 1p.

CSR falls
CSR of Australia is cutting its total dividend for the year ended March from 40 to 32 cents. Net profits fell 20 per cent to Aus\$325.9 million (£146 million) and the current year's results could be significantly lower.

Shares in ASB Barnett Kinnings, quoted on the USM, were suspended at the board's request as it announced talks "which may lead to a substantial acquisition".

Between jumps
Aberdeen Petroleum's net income jumped from £278,000 to £505,000 last year. Earnings per share doubled to 1p. The company does not pay a dividend.

Appleyard, the motor dealer, has further reduced its gearing by raising £7.6 million through the sales of franchises and firecracker leases.

[illegible]

New Jones	3019.01 (-5.49)	Paris: CAC	482.27 (+3.92)
Comp. Composite	387.28 (-2.55)	Zurich: SMI Gen	552.0 (-0.1)
Polys.			
Average	25812.61 (+122.58)	London:	
Kong Kong	3998.14 (-18.87)	FT-A All Share	1208.38 (+6.59)
SE Euro 100	1162.17 (+3.65)	FT-AJ-Midline	1338.79 (+5.79)
Frederick		FT-AJ-Mini	181.1 (+4.1)
Frederick	95.7 (+1)	FT-Fixed Interest	93.49 (-0.11)
Frederick: AO	1262.9 (+31.9)	FT-Gov Sec	95.98 (-0.20)
Frederick: DIAK	1894.11 (-10.00)	Burgess	27.55
Frederick		FT-Volume	448.16
Frederick	5797.94 (+15.24)	FTSM (Intermarket)	136.5 (+0.21)

Deposits latest trading price.

Next Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Declaration	For Settlement
by 21	Jun 7	Aug 29	Sep 9

All options were taken out on 3/5/91 Arden Energy, Atlantic Res, Control Sacs, BTR
 all options were taken out on 3/5/91 Arden Energy, Atlantic Res, Monument Oil & Gas, Oliver Res, Premier Cons
 1, SEP, Tuskar Res.
 on: Brent Walker, Peel Holdings.
 & C&C Sentschi & Sentschi.

QUITIES		Unleash	189 -1
Perforator Smir (100p)	123	• See main prices page for Electricity shares	
Perforator Split (100p)	126		
Plasma Res	22		
Plasma Group	18		
Abant Res (155p)	127-3	RIGHTS ISSUES	
ARMV Group	57-1	Argill N/P	37 -1/2
Arden-Crystal (100p)	102	Benchmark N/P	5
Bayton Blue Chip (100p)	102	Fairway N/P	5
BM Int Test (55p)	87	Guinness Mahon N/P	1-1/2
	48-2	Holmes-Merch N/P	5
East Germany Int (100p)	64	Lovel (N/P) N/P	1 3/4 -1/2
Enbrook	64	Scapa N/P	10-1
Ever Prest	160-1	Schell N/P	22
Farwell Int (100p)	104	Westminster N/P	1/4
Floto Pet	40	(issue price in brackets).	
Generec	222		
Genewick Res	129		
Gasline Bond (100p)	31		
MEC	24		
German Bk	104 +2		
Impower	121-2		
Iron Group	113 1/2 -1 1/2		
Irish Gold	102		
James-Matthew Smir (100p)	194		
Jamaica Prices	78		
Straller Int Test (50p)	701		
Euro Growth	701		
Magate	701		



Tue 4th June:
10:00am - 6:00pm

Wed 5th June:
10:00am - 7:30pm
(late night opening)

Thu 6th June:
10:00am - 5:00pm

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43	Rollinsons S-Z	Bank, Discount	10.00
44	Rollinsons S-Z	Bank, Discount	10.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £12,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

There were no valid claims for the Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. The £4,000 will be added to today's competition.

BRITISH FUNDS

1990/91	High	Low	Open	Close	1989/90
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1990/91	High	Low	Open	Close	1989/90
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1990/91	High	Low	Open	Close	1989/90
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1990/91	High	Low	Open	Close	1989/90
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000

UNDATED

1990/91	High	Low	Open	Close	1989/90
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000

INDEX-RELATED

1990/91	High	Low	Open	Close	1989/90
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000

BANKS, DISCOUNT, WP

1990/91	High	Low	Open	Close	1989/90
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares enjoy modest gains

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began yesterday. Dealings end June 14. Contango day June 17. Settlement day June 24.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

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1	Rollinsons B	Tobacco	10.00
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Patients are a virtue in fresh contest

Private medicine is facing its biggest hurdle since the introduction of the welfare state, with opt-out hospitals vying for a share of the £1 billion market. Bill Cater reports

In 1947 a group of provident associations — the old mutual benefit hospital clubs — met for what seemed likely to be a wake. The National Health Service was just beginning and few could see much future for their form of self-help medical insurance.

From now on the state would pay the bills; the fear was lifted of ill-health wiping out savings and reducing those outside the provident schemes to reliance on charity. Who would bother to join the providents now? Who, apart from the ostentatious well-off, would buy private medicine when the biggest and best hospitals in the land were free?

Today one in four hip-replacement operations is carried out in the private sector. So is one in five cardiac bypass operations. Almost 600,000 people a year use the 11,000 private acute-case beds, the 1,000 private psychiatric beds and the 12,000 private long-stay beds. And that is not counting the 3,000 NHS pay-beds. The private sector for acute patients was worth more than £1 billion in 1989.

NHS hospitals are busy setting up new private wards, private wings, even complete private-medical buildings within their grounds to win their share of the private-medical money, beyond the £99 million already earned by their pay-beds. Health service hospitals get advice from the private sector and collaboration in running such buildings. And private hospitals are bracing themselves to compete for health service patients in the new world of trust hospitals and budget-wielding family doctors.

Private medicine is a growth industry, even in today's bad times.

Last year four small private hospitals closed, but eight were opened by big private-medical groups and at least four more are being built. Today's 11,000 private acute beds compare with about 7,000 ten years ago.

"There is growing collaboration with the NHS," Tony Byrne, the chief executive of the Independent Healthcare Association, says. "I hope that in future we will develop a much larger relationship."

Meanwhile, there are anxieties. The close costing of medical services, thrust on not-always-willing NHS providers by the government, was developed early by the private sector under pressure from the provident societies and insurance companies.

Now the private hospitals fear that they will find themselves up against NHS hospitals, newly converted to the doctrine of competition, in a match on a less-than-level playing field.

"Our thoughts are of the competition we will meet from the trust hospitals," Mr Byrne says. "It is important that their procedures should be costed properly, and we are looking to the Audit Commission to ensure that they are."

"We want to be sure there is no cross-subsidising in setting prices, so that proper proportions of overhead costs are attributed to particular procedures."

"We have seen figures of £1,000 to be charged for an operation which we know is a ludicrous amount; £1,500 or more would be realistic." Similar eyebrow-raising followed a survey which showed the cost of varicose-vein operations varying between £234 and more than £800 in different NHS hospitals in the same area. Competition would ultimately sort out incompetence of that kind, but no



Road to recovery: will trust hospitals have an unfair advantage?

private hospital wants to wait while a competitor is undercutting — accidentally or deliberately — with the help of NHS funding.

Another anxiety of the private sector is the claim that it has an unfair advantage in not paying to train its doctors and nurses, but securing them ready-trained by the NHS.

Mr Byrne says: "The NHS itself does not have any money — it is the taxpayers' money and private patients are taxpayers like everyone else. In any case, in the new system the cost of training has been taken out of the equation for individual hospitals." In future the private hospitals will, he says, provide some training for the

new Project 2000 nurses and also training in speciality skills.

Those gloomy provident associations which met in 1947 set up a new grouping which they thought might organise a general winding up of the unwanted providents. But private medicine would not lie down and die. It picked up, year by year.

Today their last-gasp association is the biggest health insurance outfit in Britain. It owns hospitals all over the country, has more than three million members, bought a £1 million machine for treating kidney stones at St Thomas's Hospital and controls more than £500 million in healthcare funds. Its name is BUPA.

Market forces blur the boundaries

The National Health Service reforms which were introduced in April are likely to have a significant impact on the interaction between the private sector and the health service.

During the past two weeks Labour and Conservative politicians have been embroiled in a slanging match over whether the new NHS trusts are part of the public or private sector.

While self-governing hospitals are part of the NHS, and accountable to the health secretary, they have the freedom to set their own pay rates and manage their own assets. Labour fears that it is only a matter of time before trusts shed their links with the public sector altogether.

NHS hospitals are aggressively marketing pay-beds and developing private wings so that they can compete directly with private hospitals. Many of these private units are now plushly carpeted and have single rooms and en suite bathrooms. Televisions, videos, personal telephones and à la carte menus are increasingly available in the NHS.

Where hospitals have opted out of health authority control and have become NHS trusts, the competition is even more fierce. Guy's hospital is trying to attract business from the neighbouring private London Bridge hospital. As consultants at Guy's tend to work at the London Bridge, the temptation of luring patients to the NHS trust, which needs to raise £12.8 million in the next 12 months, could provide a threat to the private hospital.

Some self-governing hospitals are considering drawing up contracts specifying that consultants do private work solely for the trust to prevent any conflict of interest.

Under the reforms, all NHS hospitals have to compete for patients by marketing their services to health authorities, the private sector and GPs who hold their own budgets.

Although there are only 3,000 pay-beds in the NHS out of about 283,000, there were signs even before the reforms that they were under-used and could generate more income. The Health and Medicines Act which came into force in 1989

Although part of the NHS, many trust hospitals are using aggressive business tactics

gave authorities greater freedom to earn revenue from private patients.

In 1989/90 the NHS raised £99 million from private treatment. This was 19 per cent more than the previous year's total of £83 million, the first time since the Seventies that NHS earnings from private treatment have risen faster than private-sector revenue.

NHS hospitals are even striking deals with health insurance companies to treat their patients at competitive rates. Although NHS costing systems are still at an embryonic stage, it is clear that in many areas the NHS can undercut private-sector charges.

A trust in Manchester has signed such an agreement with Ohra, a Dutch health insurance company, and it is said that a similar deal has been negotiated by the pay-bed unit at Rugby trust.

Private hospitals could also benefit from the reforms. Under the changes, GPs with their own budgets can send their patients where they choose and many are tempted by the shorter waiting lists in private hospitals.

Health authorities can now also draw up contracts with private hospitals, but this has been slow to get off the ground, with most districts keeping to the same referral patterns.

Meanwhile, some commercial companies are still pursuing joint ventures with the NHS. Bioplan Holdings has about eight joint ventures with health authorities where the company has built a small hospital or wing on an NHS site. Bioplan puts in the capital investment in return for a share of the site and the NHS gets a share of the profits from the private income raised. Colin Herridge, the managing director of Bioplan, says the company now has a £12 million annual turnover, from a base start in 1988.

He says the ventures will not be threatened by the new internal market and that in some procedures their units will be more competitive than the NHS.

JILL SHERMAN



London Bridge hospital faces competition from Guy's

Design your own health care

1. Would you rather be cared for by people who run:

- a. Intensive care units ☐
- b. Automatic cash dispensers ☐
- c. Salesforce bonus schemes ☐

2. You find yourself taken ill abroad. Would you prefer:

- a. To take your chances with the locals ☐
- b. An English speaking helpline and, if medically necessary, a flight home ☐

3. Would you rather be with an organisation that:

- a. Complements the NHS ☐
- b. Compliments itself ☐

4. If there were awards in recognition of excellence, should they go to:

- a. Doctor of the year ☐
- b. Salesman of the year ☐

5. Would you prefer to be protected by:

- a. Someone who will insure your health, your life, your house, your car, your camera, your cat, your budgie... ☐
- b. Someone who has specialised for over forty years in health care ☐

6. Who would you like to look after you, if you retired to a nursing home

- a. Professionally qualified nursing staff and care assistants ☐
- b. Professionally qualified accountants and businessmen ☐

7. Would you prefer check-ups by:

- a. Pioneers of regular health screening ☐
- b. Pioneers of regular wealth screening ☐

8. If you were convalescing and needed care at home would you prefer:

- a. A call from the Avon lady ☐
- b. A call from an insurance salesman ☐
- c. A call from a fully trained nurse ☐

9. Would you prefer any profits from your health care organisation to be:

- a. Put into improving health care ☐
- b. Put into a numbered Swiss bank account ☐

If you answered 1a) 2b) 3a) 4a) 5b) 6a) 7a) 8c) 9a), you may be surprised to learn your design already exists. In fact it was first drawn up in 1947 and established under the name BUPA.

Today BUPA cares for individuals, families and companies at home and abroad — over three million members in all.

We run modern, sophisticated hospitals with the largest number of private beds in the UK.

Through the largest network of medical centres in the country we pioneered health screening.

And our occupational health services have extended the concept, taking health screening out to workplaces through a fleet of mobile units.

Working with the NHS, we provide facilities, training and equipment; for example, a £1 million lithotripter to remove kidney stones without surgery.

We're developing special nursing homes to care for the elderly, and we provide a 24 hour professional nursing service for all your home nursing needs.

And by reinvesting any profits we make today, we aim to design better health care for tomorrow.

To join BUPA or for further information contact BUPA, Provident House, Essex Street, London WC2R 3AX. Telephone: 0800 010 383.

BUPA

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مكتبة الأمل

Without health care insurance there would be no private health care. A few hundred wealthy British patients and another few hundred people from countries where the rich are richer and the medical services poorer could not sustain the British private health care market.

Insurance schemes have enabled more than seven million Britons to afford private medicine, about 13 in every hundred, and the number is growing steadily.

Ten years ago there were fewer than 8,000 private hospital beds in Britain; today there are more than 12,000. In a typical private hospital, 80 per cent of patients will be paid for by insurance. Half the remainder will be from overseas — and a fair proportion of the paying

Picking the right policy for a healthy life

With many commercial insurance companies jumping on the private healthcare bandwagon, choosing a policy is becoming more difficult

British will be wishing they had been insured, too.

Private health care and its insurance is a boom industry of the Eighties and, despite hard times, the Nineties. BUPA (British United Provident Association), the biggest private insurer, doubled its membership in the past ten years to more than three million people. It covers most of the 400,000 trade union members and their families who have health insurance and deals with more than 40,000 groups in companies which provide health insurance as a perk.

Health insurance is only begin-

ning to receive the full attention of commercial insurance companies; nine out of ten people covered are members of non-profit provident societies such as BUPA, PPP (Private Patients Plan) or WPA (Western Provident Association).

Provident associations were extensions of the "sick clubs", and the slightly secret societies such as the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Oddfellows, of the early 19th century. Earlier still

were the Friendly Societies (one is recorded in 1555), and before that the trade guilds, going strong at the end of the 1300s. Before the welfare state, membership of such clubs gave the means of paying for medical treatment.

It is all a long way from the sophistication of today's providers. Last year subscription income for BUPA was £584,619,000.

It is numbers like that which have brought the big insurance

companies flapping, a little belatedly, overhead. Norwich Union last year set up a private medical insurance arm, Norwich Union Healthcare. The Municipal General Insurance (MGI) company moved into health in 1989 by acquiring Prime Health, a small company, complete with one of its founders, Peter Dalby. In the following year it doubled health turnover and, MGI says, looks as though it will double again this

year. It is about to add a sixth scheme, adding to the usual cover for hospital charges and specialist fees such extras as normal maternity costs — most insurers provide cover only for problem births — nursing and home-help care and alternative medicine.

Orion Healthcare, the offspring of Orion Insurance, is another commercial insurance company that has moved into the health business, also with its own specialities. It joins Crown Life, Crusader, Sun Alliance and others.

For those shopping around for health insurance, one of the snags of multiple health insurers — there

are now more than 30 in the field — is choosing among so many.

Philip Page, a director of the brokers Seabury and Smith, part of the giant Marsh & McLennan group, says: "You would think the non-profit providers would be the more efficient, but all insurers pay out 80 to 95 per cent of premiums. The real question is how they respond to claims. There is one that delays and quibbles; it usually pays up in the end, but you would suspect them of wanting to keep the money as long as possible. The advice I would give is not to look necessarily for the cheaper rates, but to go to a broker, or at least find someone who has membership of one of the schemes, and ask how they have found it."

BILL CATER

When caring becomes part of the profit principle

One of the last areas companies cut during recession is occupational health. Malcolm Brown finds out why

Far from dropping off during the recession, the demand for occupational health care is increasing. The explanation, suggests Michael Sykes, the director of health management at BUPA, is that providing health care services is a low-cost way for a company, even a recession-hit company, to show employees that it cares about them.

"If an employer cares for the health and welfare of his workforce, the value to both parties means that broadly based company health man-

agement is an investment. The effect on morale can be profound," Mr Sykes says.

BUPA recently won a contract to screen 50,000 women employees at the social security department.

"That is an absolutely classic example of the perceived value," Mr Sykes says. "The social security workers have had quite a rough time during the past few years."

Michael Weatherseed, BUPA's national operations manager for company health services, says that occupational health is insulated from

the recession because it is an on-going service. The needs may change, the emphasis may switch from, say, medicals for new employees to stress counselling, but health management is not something that people immediately drop when times get hard. "It is not just something that you go in, buy a chunk of, and go out again," he says. "I think more and more people are looking at occupational health as something that they need, that has a benefit to their bottom line by ensuring, for example, that absences are kept to a minimum. Therefore it is a good investment for them."

BUPA is the largest of the occupational health service providers in Britain, with more than 100 companies on its books. There are other private providers, such as PPP, and also a raft of much smaller practitioners, from specialist consultants to GPs who provide a service to local companies for a few hours a week.

The old idea of occupational health was the company nurse providing sticking plaster and pain killers. Today it concentrates more on the prevention of illness and accidents and the general wellbeing of the employee.

The two main concerns of providers of occupational health services at the moment are the small avalanche of new or impending legislation, which is putting new health care obligations on companies, and the effects of the recession on employee health.

"There is a lot more legislation coming through now that companies are starting to become aware of," Mr Weatherseed says. In addition to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations, there are new regulations on noise and first aid.

The psychological outfall of the recession is the other big issue, Mr Weatherseed says. "There is an increasing look at



An emerging issue: the impact of stress on efficiency

everything to do with stress and counselling. You have people who are leaving their jobs — are they getting support? Should the employer or former employer be providing that support? And because companies are making themselves leaner, they are putting greater demands on the employees that they do have, which increases stress. If staff are not operating efficiently because of stress, it costs a company money."

Challenge to provide psychiatry

ONE person in every ten will need treatment for some kind of psychiatric disorder in his or her lifetime, yet psychiatry is one of the most difficult health services for the private sector to provide.

The stay of a psychiatric patient in a private hospital is measured in weeks, against an average stay for an acute medical or surgical case of two to four days. The cost is far beyond the individual's pocket and outside the scope of many health insurance plans.

The Priory, in Roehampton, southwest London, specialises in private psychiatric medicine. "Most of our cases are of depression, although one in five are of alcohol or other dependency. We also have specialist programmes for eating disorders and treat post-traumatic stress disorder," David Wakefield, the managing director, says.

About 60 per cent of Priory patients are insured. There is a handful of NHS patients, but financial arrangements with the health service in this speciality are difficult.

Margaret Cudmore is the general manager of Titchhurst House private hospital, in East Sussex, which, as well as treating psychiatric disorders, rehabilitates people with head injuries. She says: "Insurers say treatment must be done quickly, but our average stay is 24 to 28 days. With head injuries, the sooner rehabilitation begins the better the prospects are, but it rests with the skill of solicitors to get a patient rapid access to treatment. A good solicitor can get a payment within days so that treatment can begin, but few are able to deal with it so quickly."

THOMAS HELLYER

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Yield expressed as CAP (Compound Annual Return) @ Ex dividend, a Cum dividend, is Cum stock split, a Ex stock split, is Cum all (any two or more of above), a Ex all (any two or more of above), Dealing or valuation date: (1) Friday, (2) Tuesday, (3) Wednesday, (4) Thursday, (5) Friday.

MONEY MARKETS

pared with 1985 was same at 91.2 (day's range 91.1-91.2).

DOLLAR RATES		OTHER STERLING RATES		DOLLAR SPOT RATES	
1 month	3 month	Argentina a/c	1.6751-0.1977-80	Ireland	1.8225-1.5245
0.75-0.750	0.820-2.180	Australia dollar	2.2301-2.2338	Malaysia	1.7722-1.7737
0.48-0.530	0.51-0.510	Bahrain dir	0.635-0.643	Singapore	2.7850-2.7885
7-7.000	7-7.000	Brazil cruzeiro	0.0001-0.0001	Switzerland	1.3211-1.3224
14-140	15-150	Cyprus pound	0.789-0.800	Canada	1.1444-1.1449
21-210	22-220	Finland mark	7.0325-7.0325	Sweden	6.2580-6.2590
14-140	15-150	French franc	3.21-3.25	Denmark	8.837-8.842
16-160	17-170	Hong Kong dollar	13.0650-13.0678	Germany	8.7400-8.7450
30-300	31-310	India rupee	35.31-35.1	W Germany	1.7535-1.7545
4-400	5-500	Kuwait dir	3.21-3.25	Switzerland	1.4343-1.4347
4-400	5-500	Malaysia ringgit	4.6644-4.6721	Netherlands	1.8735-1.8745
14-140	15-150	Mexico peso	5.090-5.110	France	5.3400-5.3450
7-7.000	8-8.000	New Zealand dollar	2.82-2.84	Italy	1.28-1.29
14-140	15-150	Saudi Arabia riyal	0.32-0.40	Japan	1.259-1.260
7-7.000	8-8.000	Singapore dollar	2.82-2.84	Belgium (Govt)	38.01-38.02
14-140	15-150	S Africa rand (fin)	6.5145-6.5039	Hong Kong	7.7410-7.7430
14-140	15-150	S Africa rand (com)	4.7911-4.7892	Portugal	152.50-152.70
14-140	15-150	A & E Gibraltar	1.1075-1.1075	Belgium (Govt)	108.08-108.18
14-140	15-150	Slovenia bank 678	1.1075-1.1075	Austria	12.30-12.34
14-140	15-150	Slovenia bank 678	1.1075-1.1075		

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Michael Zander presents a possible solution to the muddle of British justice



Judges marching outside Parliament: can the Lord Chancellor combine his position in the government with being head of the judiciary?

The recent call for a ministry of justice from Anthony Holland, the president of the Law Society, was not just one of those speeches that gets a few column inches of newspaper, then vanishes into thin air. His strongly argued position was backed by a coherent and detailed pamphlet from the Law Society.

The argument for a justice ministry with a minister accountable to the House of Commons has been around for most of this century. Nor is it a new one for the Law Society. In 1918, the Haldane committee on the machinery of government said: "We think that a strong case is made out for the appointment of a minister of justice."

If Labour were to win the next election, the issue would be squarely on the agenda because the party is committed to create a department of legal affairs responsible for all courts and tribunals, headed by a minister in the House of Commons. The Liberal Democrats would support the move.

The chief advantages of a justice ministry are greater political accountability, increased efficiency and more momentum for reform.

The need to increase accountability was recognised in the government's announcement this month that the House of Commons home affairs committee was to be given power to scrutinise the affairs of both the Lord Chancellor's department and the office of the Attorney-General. This is unlikely to head off the enthusiasts for a justice ministry.

When he was Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham used to say that there was no need for a justice minister because he was one already. Certainly, the Lord Chancellor's department (LCD), with a budget of more than £1 billion and more than 10,000 civil servants, performs many of the functions of such a ministry. Responsibility for justice functions is,

however, divided between the Lord Chancellor, the home secretary, the Attorney-General and government departments.

The Lord Chancellor is responsible for the civil law and civil procedures, the home secretary for criminal law and procedures. The Lord Chancellor has both civil and criminal legal aid and the administration of the courts, including the appointment of the judges and the magistrates, although the Home Office is responsible for magistrates' courts. (The current struggle between the LCD and the Home Office over whether the administration of magistrates' courts should be transferred to the LCD remains unresolved.)

Statutes are drafted in the office of parliamentary counsel, which is technically attached to the prime minister's office, although in fact nobody in government has any power to direct them on how statutes should be drafted. They have their house style and they are unaccountable.

Conduct of government litigation is the responsibility of the treasury solicitor, who reports not to the law offices but, oddly, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Attorney-General is not in the cabinet and, as a result, is often not consulted, even when the matter has great constitutional or legal implications. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern,

who is in the cabinet, may, however, be asked for legal advice, although that is not his task.

This is not one of those British muddles that nevertheless works tolerably well. Anybody with knowledge of government will confirm the low priority given to law reform, legal services, the quality of the statute book and legal affairs generally.

One traditional fear about a justice ministry is that it

the process would in any event be less closed.

The reality is that most of the available talent is probably already sitting and that any new talent would probably perform in much the same way as those now on the bench.

An alternative would be to leave the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords to perform his current role of choosing the judges and the magistrates.

Another fear was expressed by Lord Hailsham when he said: "If it means that the same minister who has responsibility for law should also have responsibility for prosecutions, police or penal treatment, I should regard this as a most serious threat to liberty."

This issue, too, could be handled. The Law Society thinks that the justice minister should take over the home secretary's responsibility for penal policy, prisons and probation, but that the police should remain with the Home Office, while prosecutions would continue to be separate under the director of public prosecutions answerable to the Attorney-General.

More appropriate, and less controversial, might be for the Home Office, as the "ministry of the interior", to retain responsibility for penal policy and the prisons as well as the police. This is the Labour party's policy.

The most intriguing idea canvassed by the Law Society is that a justice minister in the House of Commons need not be a lawyer. "There is no requirement for the minister of health to be a member of the medical profession — indeed, it could be said that there is some advantage in the minister having the critical eye of an outsider," the society says. "The home secretary deals with a substantial number of legal matters at the moment and he is not usually legally qualified."

A sign of how far the Law Society has in recent years moved from its customary defensive position in the last ditch is that it should contemplate this notion with apparent equanimity. One fancies it might be too radical for the Labour party.

The case for a justice ministry is thus that court delays, the costs of the legal system, the condition of the statute book, the distribution of legal services, legal advice to government and the progress of law reform would all be tackled more effectively if they were under the responsibility of a single cabinet minister sitting in the Commons.

● The author is professor of law at the London School of Economics.

A ministry to do justice to the law

Low priority is given to law reform, legal services and legal affairs generally

would erode the independence of the judiciary. The periodic readiness of MPs to sign motions for the dismissal of the judge in a controversial case naturally fuels this alarm.

There are ways in which this concern could be met. One is that the appointment of judges should be in the hands of an independent judicial appointments commission. The theory is that a commission, being more broadly based, would discover new talent for the bench and that

Punishment that exceeds the crime

SOME of the teenagers who suffered "pindown" punishments in Staffordshire county council children's homes between 1983 and 1989 are reported as intending to sue for damages for false imprisonment.

If any of these cases come to trial, I am glad that I am no longer a High Court judge who might be asked to try them. The law on the punishment of children for unacceptable social behaviour is vague, and there are no modern precedents to help.

Further, I would have had difficulty — and so, I suspect, would the present judges — in adjusting to current thinking about how children should be taught to behave.

The Criminal Law Revision Committee, when presenting its report on offences against the person, shied away from making recommendations about punishment of children. It did so because it did not think a committee made up entirely of lawyers was a suitable one for dealing with this topic, and it clearly was not.

The committee could have said that the present law was so vague as to be useless. All it provides is that parents, and those *in loco parentis*, can use reasonable force to correct the behaviour of their children. Pity the judge who on the facts of the case before him has to decide what was reasonable. Much will depend on the age of the child, the nature of the misbehaviour and the punishment given. Slapping a three-year-old on the arm or the buttocks for throwing food on the floor would probably be adjudged reasonable. Doing the same with the back of a hairbrush might not be. Giving the punishment with a cane would not be.

Then there is the problem of the assessment of damages, which are intended to be compensation for the injury done. Normally they should be within the norm, as decided in other cases, for injuries of the same kind. If a child suffers physical injuries following unreasonable punishment by a parent, past cases dealing with the same kind of injury will provide a bracket within which damages can be assessed. However, if the damage has been mental, as it is likely to have been if the child had been locked in a room longer than was reasonable as a punishment, there would be no past cases to which the trial judge could refer.

If this kind of case starts to come before the courts in any numbers, there would probably be widely differing awards for some time until the Court of Appeal decided what was reasonable.

The problem of damages is likely to be made more difficult by submissions that punitive ones should be awarded. These

would be appropriate if there were proof that the punishment had been inflicted with intent to cause injury. However, where false imprisonment is alleged, this might be difficult to prove. The defence would argue that what had been done was thought to be for the child's good.

The problem becomes greater the older the children are and the more heinous their misbehaviour. Those who manage the Staffordshire homes have been criticised by Allan Levy, QC, in his recent report. I hope he did not overlook the difficult problem with which they had to deal.

They had to do their best to make troublesome children, who persistently lied or played truant, mend their ways. Clearly, their methods were wrong. Nobody has said what they should have done that would have been of help to the children and would have been within the law.

Nowadays the use of force on children and particularly on teenagers is regarded as unacceptable. It is difficult to remember how recently this has been thought so. A few years ago I was surprised and shocked to learn from a friend who had served as a medical officer in the Royal Navy during the second world war that he had once been called on to decide whether a 17-year-old sailor who had been found asleep on watch while at sea was fit enough to be given 12 strokes of the cane. He was, and he received the strokes from the master-at-arms. This punishment was then lawful. Most, probably all, of the senior judges who might be asked to try a case involving the use of unreasonable punishment on a child, will have been at school at a time when corporal punishment was imposed for minor misdemeanours. In many working-class homes 60 or 70 years ago it was common for a cane to be kept on a hook in the kitchen for the children to see, and occasionally it was used on them.

In the past, severe punishments, imposed on the right teenagers and for the right reasons, sometimes did bring about better behaviour. Early in 1914 three band boys in my regiment, who had many entries in their conduct sheets, were sentenced by court martial to 84 days' detention for setting fire to a hut. They served their sentences in the Berlin military prison, which then had a regime that would have made pindown seem like a holiday. They returned to the regiment smart young soldiers and remained so.

Common sense, not law, is what is wanted for the management of children and teenagers.

● The author was Lord Justice of Appeal from 1972 to 1986.



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A god goes to court

THERE is one small piece of good news for India as it mourns the loss of Rajiv Gandhi. After a nine-year legal battle, the Indian government has won its claim for the return of a 12th century statue of the Indian god Shiva. The House of Lords has refused Bumper Development, a Canadian oil company, leave to appeal against an order for the statue's return to the temple from which it was stolen. The decision ends a dispute that cost more than £250,000 and led the English courts to recognise a god's standing to sue. Which must have made for interesting legal argument when the god in question is represented by the Shivalingham, a phallic symbol.

The London law firm that acted for the Indian government, Lawrence Graham, says the decision will help the Indians stamp out the smuggling of historical artefacts.

Cut lawyers

LAWYERS are bad for the economy — it is official. Research by three American economists — Andrei Shleifer, of Harvard, and Kevin M. Murphy and Robert W. Vishy, of Chicago university — have looked at higher-education enrolment patterns in 55 countries, including the UK, and compared the number of students studying law and engineering with rates of economic growth between 1970 and 1985. The data collected has led the researchers to con-

INNS AND OUTS

clude that, on average, the doubling in the number of engineering students will correspond with a 0.5 per cent increase in growth, while a doubling in the number of law students will lead to growth declining by 0.3 per cent.

The message is clear — encouraging students to study law is to encourage a "misallocation of talent away from careers which enhance productivity and growth".

Is there a message for our lawyer-laden government?

Media stars



THE Bar's campaign for a pilot project on televising trials may be on the back-burner but lawyers are not wasting time in practising their media and marketing skills. A group of four barristers, led by David Steel, QC, from chambers at 2 Essex Court, has just been to Athens to promote the international legal services they provide to 100 Greek lawyers, academics and shipowners. They also secured a slot on Greek television answering questions.

No more Pimps

THE two groups set up to bring together individuals in-

involved in marketing professional practices have become one. The merged sections, the Professional Services Marketing Group (PSMG), and its rival, the Professional Services Group, have taken the name of the former. Those attending the first PSMG meeting, to be held on June 24 at the Law Society, will hear Rupert Ashe, of the PR consultants Focus Communications, and James Mendelsohn, the marketing director at the accountants Neville Russell, talk on "Public relations for the professions — reconciling theory with practice".

In light of the increasing number of professional firms cutting their PR spending, Richard Chaplin, the secretary, says the subject could not be more topical.

Some members, however, are still in mourning for the group that spawned the original PSMG. Professionals in Marketing Professional Services rejoiced in the acronym Pimps, an appropriate title during those pioneer days in marketing the professions when most partners seemed to view marketing people as a necessary evil best ignored.

Danger money

FAILING to take account of health and safety legislation is normally more an insurance issue than a serious financial hazard for negligent employers. That will change with the Criminal Justice Bill, which will increase the maximum fine a magistrate can impose for a breach of the health and safety legislation from £2,000 to £5,000. The increase is

welcomed by the Health and Safety Commission. John Rimmington, its director-general, says: "We were getting to the situation where the law was specifying higher penalties for the death of bluebell than people."

Government plans to increase the fine to £20,000 for some breaches are also cheering up commission officials.

Pension plans

NO SENSIBLE lawyer encourages a client to go to law over a pension, unless the client does not mind his or her savings disappearing in legal fees. Perhaps this is why Michael Platt, the pensions ombudsman, and his staff have received 650 complaints from aggrieved occupational pensions recipients since April 2. Many relate to the allocation of pension surpluses, which at present accrue to the benefit of employers and current contributors rather than to pension recipients.

There will be little the ombudsman can do about this until the 1990 Social Security Act comes into force, but he can tackle the many complaints about delay and maladministration, and his brief allows him to take up disputes of fact or law.

The government opted for the office of ombudsman in preference to the recommendation of the 1988 Ford Report of the Occupational Pensions Board to set up a pensions tribunal. He is, however, meant to be a last resort for complainants, and a spokesman advises people to try their pension fund trustees first, then the DSS-funded Occupational Pensions Advisory Service, which can arbitrate in disputes.

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Plans for the biggest overhaul of the legal aid scheme since it started will be announced today. Two lawyers argue for reform

Face up to the equality fiction

Although the origins of legal aid first attained statutory force in 1949 during the reign of Henry VII, when an act was passed to admit such persons as are poor to sue in former paupers' it took more than 450 years before the availability of legal advice for all became a reality.

The creation of the legal aid scheme in 1949 was an ambitious attempt to provide a long overdue right for most of the population. The intention was to exclude only those who could afford to seek justice and to underwrite their own legal expenses.

What has gradually happened, partly through inflation, is that the equal right to legal representation is now, for many, a legal fiction. If one is blessed with virtually unlimited means or is very poor, then it may be said there is an equal right to legal advice and representation. For two-thirds of the country, however, the doors to civil justice are effectively closed.

Equally unjust is the position of solicitors who feel bound to undertake legal aid work but who often have to undertake it at a financial loss. This applies particularly to firms in the big cities that are increasingly driven to decline legal aid work.

Worse is the lack of legal aid for representation in certain kinds of proceeding, although the Royal Commission on Legal Services and the Lord Chancellor's advisory committee on legal aid unani-

Peter Carter-Ruck on the failings of the system

mously recommended more than ten years ago that the right to legal aid be extended effectively to all categories of proceedings. These included defamation and all civil proceedings in magistrates courts other than licensing proceedings. The Royal Commission also wanted legal aid to cover coroners' proceedings and the legal aid advisory committee to include proceedings before the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

Why should some equally important avenues for redress be arbitrarily excluded?

There is not, as in some countries, a fund for underwriting appeals, and it must be unjust that wealthy corporate defendants can automatically serve notice of appeal in a civil action a successful plaintiff may not have the means to pursue.

Even more unjust is that a meritorious appeal by a plaintiff or defendant of limited means may arise through no fault of the litigant but because of an error in a finding on a point of law, misdirection by a judge or a perverse finding by a jury. It is unjust then to impose appeal costs on the litigant.

Legal aid has been adopted in different forms elsewhere. In Sweden, 90 per cent of the population is believed to be

covered by its legal aid scheme.

The extent of erosion here can be judged from the fact that as recently as 1979, more than two-thirds of the population were eligible for legal aid under the legal aid scheme. Only 12 years later, the figure has dropped to just over a third.

The legal aid system needs an overhaul to make it available for all private citizens on a contributory basis. This would provide for equality before the law and the imposition of the acceptance of individual responsibility according to means. Such a system would be fairer and almost certainly less costly than the present one because a certificate for legal aid would be granted only by the appropriate legal aid committee.

To reduce the proliferation of unmeritorious appeals, thus reducing costs, there should be a provision that after a verdict, leave to appeal should have to be obtained from the original trial court or from the Court of Appeal.

In Britain, we should have moved beyond the basic essentials (food, clothing, shelter) to the fundamental requirements of life in a civilised community (the equal right to justice, health care and education). I write only of justice before the law, in which we are fast failing to provide a system for a fairer society.

● The author is a solicitor specialising in libel law.



Social differences: are they still reflected in law?

How the taxpayers get rough justice

Andrew Thomas on new proposals for legal aid

Proposals will be unveiled by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, today for reviewing the eligibility of ordinary citizens for civil legal aid. This is against a background where the number of people excluded on financial grounds has been growing steadily and many areas of law and tribunals are not covered by the scheme.

The hints so far of the Lord Chancellor's proposals are that even more ordinary citizens will be excluded. Under a proposed safety net scheme, it seems people must first spend their resources up to a certain limit before applying for legal aid. Many believe this will deter thousands from making worthwhile claims.

The changes in eligibility will chiefly affect civil legal aid expenditure, other than matrimonial. This represented £76.5 million in 1989-90, about 12.5 per cent of the total legal aid budget. Most cases assisted in the category are successful, and costs are recovered from opponents. The state is not so much funding this litigation as underwriting it.

Small cuts in legal aid spending in this area mean large cuts in access to justice. The Lord Chancellor and his department continually stress concern at the rising cost of legal aid and the need to be fair to the taxpayer. However, as the Legal Aid Practitioners' Group has argued for some time, under the present system it is the ordinary taxpayer who is most disadvantaged.

Those beyond the scope of legal aid have to pay VAT on a solicitor's bill. This bill is paid

rising cost of legal aid. No changes are proposed and the more businesses spend on legal services, the greater the tax advantage they obtain. The government's arguments about concern for the taxpayer are also inconsistent. There are certain areas of legal services in which the government is willing to make provision free of charge to the citizen without a means test. For instance, under section 170 of the 1985 Housing Act, the environment department may give legal aid to people having trouble with their local councils over the right to buy. Similar provisions appear in the 1988 Housing Act to help tenants exercise "tenants' choice". The government is therefore willing to spend taxpayers' money on legal aid when it believes the cases merit it. It is quite willing to allow businesses to have a big financial advantage when conducting their litigation against ordinary taxpayers. In contrast, it has cut down the areas for which legal aid is available, ignored calls to extend legal aid to many tribunals and now advances chequesparing arguments about requiring ordinary citizens to risk their entire savings before the state offers them any assistance with litigation.

If the government is concerned about ordinary taxpayers, it should ensure they are assisted, not hindered, in getting legal assistance when they have cases that merit it.

● The author is a consultant with Glazer Delmar, solicitors in Peckham, south London, and a committee member of the Legal Aid Practitioners' Group.

Legal services has to earn £100. The VAT it pays is reclaimed. Legal costs are a business expense. Businesses get a further tax advantage if they lose and have to pay their opponents costs. Those payments are also treated as a business expense and are tax-free. It is difficult to assess accurately the extent of the subsidy. However, in 1989-90 it is likely to have been at least £1 billion. This is almost double the net legal aid expenditure for the same period. The government makes no mention of this aspect of the

extend legal aid to many tribunals and now advances chequesparing arguments about requiring ordinary citizens to risk their entire savings before the state offers them any assistance with litigation.

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مكتبة لاجل

Court of Appeal

Law Report June 4 1991

Court of Appeal

No bail for applicant deportee

Regina v Governor of Haslar Prison and Another, Ex parte Egbe

Before Lord Justice Parker, Lord Justice Taylor and Sir Roulleyn Cumming-Bruce (Judgment May 14)

An immigrant on whom a deportation order had been served was not to be granted bail pending determination of his writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum. Even if the court hearing a civil application for habeas corpus had jurisdiction to grant him bail, the fact that he would go out of sight and remain undetected justified his being kept in custody.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the applicant, Mr Okesie Egbe, from the order of Mr Justice Popplewell on April 30, 1991,

refusing him bail (*The Times* May 7).

Mr Michael Shrimpton for the applicant Mr Robert Jay for the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER said that Mr Jay contended that the power to grant bail was limited by the decision of the Court of Appeal in *R v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Mohan* (unreported, December 20, 1988). It was there held that where the Secretary of State had refused temporary leave to enter, pending an application for judicial review of a decision, the court would only grant bail if the refusal of leave, which it was submitted was the equivalent of the refusal to grant bail, was based on some error of principle or was unreasonable in the

Wednesday sense ([1948] 1 KB 223).

Mr Shrimpton submitted that no such limitation on the jurisdiction existed and that the court was able, the matter being one which the liberty of the subject was involved, to depart from its own previous decision if justice so required. The court, he said, had an unfettered discretion and should grant bail whenever the merits or justice of the case required.

The applicant was given leave to enter the United Kingdom subject to a prohibition from taking employment. He was arrested in 1989 being in breach of the prohibition and in possession of a number of identity cards. In February 1991 he was detained pursuant to a deportation order and was thereafter in grave peril. He had ever reason to go to ground.

Anyone with experience of immigration cases knew that it was not unknown for an immigrant to drop out of sight and remain for long periods undetected.

The appeal should fail on the merits. It was not necessary to decide the jurisdiction issue.

However, Mr Shrimpton's points were appropriate to be argued on the substantive *habeas corpus* appeal rather than on the bail application.

For that appeal, had it been necessary, his Lordship said that he would regard it as right to follow the decision in *Mohan's* case even if it was not binding on the court, which was itself a matter of doubt.

Lord Justice Taylor and Sir Roulleyn Cumming-Bruce agreed.

Solicitors: Wilson & Co, Tottenham; Treasury Solicitor.

Insurance broker's duty of care

Punjab National Bank v De Boerville and Others

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Staughton and Lord Justice Mann (Judgment May 17)

An insurance broker owed a non-contractual duty of care to a person he had known was to become an assignee of the policy and was liable to him for economic loss especially as, to the broker's knowledge, the assignee had actively participated in giving instructions for the insurance.

The description of the assured under policies of insurance as "Punjab National Bank a/c Esal (Commodities) Ltd" did not mean that the bank was acting only as an agent for Esal and did not mean the bank was not assured.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing appeals against decisions on four preliminary issues decided by Mr Justice Hobhouse in actions brought by Punjab National Bank asserting claims under policies of insurance against Lloyd's underwriters and the brokers who placed the insurance.

The appellants brokers were: Mr N. de Boerville, Mr J. M. Deere, F. E. Wright (UK) Ltd and Fielding Juggin Money & Stewart Ltd.

Mr Iain Milligan, QC and Mr Andrew W. Baker for the first, second and fourth appellants; Mr Robert Webb, QC and Mr George Leggat for the third appellant; Mr Stuart Isaac, QC and Mr David C. Owen for the plaintiffs; Mr Stephen Ruttle for the underwriters.

LORD JUSTICE STAUGHTON said that there was no dispute that the correct

test of whether any of the defendants owed a duty of care to the bank in the absence of a contractual relationship was to ask if the relationship between the bank and the brokers either fell within a recognised category in respect of which it had been held that a duty existed, or should do so by a justifiable increment to an existing category; see *Caparo Industries plc v Dickman* ([1990] 2 AC 605) and *Murphy v Brentwood District Council* ([1990] 3 WLR 414).

It was a justifiable increment to hold that an insurance broker owed a duty of care to the specific person whom he knew was to become an assignee of the policy, at all events if, as here, that person actively participated in giving instructions for the insurance to the broker's knowledge.

In such a case there was a greater degree of proximity than that which existed between the broker and the beneficiary under the policy.

That was a rule of construction rather than a rule of law, and, while in many commercial contexts it would still be conclusive that a person who had

beneficiary might have known nothing of the will or the solicitor and would not have derived any benefit from it if it had later been revoked.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON, agreeing, said that in asserting that, by virtue of the expression "a/c", Esal and not the bank was the assured under two of the policies strong reliance had been placed on *Gadd v Houghton* ([1976] 1 Ex D 357), a case of no little authority.

However, that case was merely authority for the proposition that if a party signed a contract "as agent for" or "on account of" a third party, or signed unconditionally a contract in which he was described as selling "as agent for" or "on account of" a third party, he would not be personally liable under the contract.

That was a rule of construction rather than a rule of law, and, while in many commercial contexts it would still be conclusive that a person who had

signed a contract "on account of" a third person had not thereby himself accepted personal liability, it was not in any way compelling in the very different context of the instant case where the assured under the policy was to receive an indemnity and not to undertake any liability.

In the context of *Gadd v Houghton* there was no commercial point in a seller of goods selling "on account of" a third party, unless it was to show that he was merely an agent and not himself liable under the contract.

In the present case there was no point in naming the bank as the assured at all if what was meant was that Esal was the assured and the bank had authority, presumably revocable, to receive the policy moneys as agent for Esal.

Lord Justice Mann agreed. Solicitors: Watsons & Morse; Cameron Markby Hewitt; Slaughter & May; Ince & Co.

Court to determine military refugee status

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Aouiche

Before Lord Justice Parker, Lord Justice Taylor and Sir Roulleyn Cumming-Bruce (Judgment May 13)

The circumstances in which refugee status was to be granted to deserters and persons evading military service in their own country because of their political beliefs should be considered by the High Court as a public hearing.

The Court of Appeal so stated in allowing an appeal from the decision of Mr Justice Popplewell on April 26, 1991,

and granting an application by Mr Nasser Aouiche for leave to move for judicial review to quash a decision of the Secretary of State for the Home Department rejecting his claim for political asylum.

Mr Andrew Collins, QC, for the applicant Mr Nigel Fleming for the Secretary of State.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER said that the applicant, a young Algerian Berber, had deserted from his national police force and was evading military service, having a genuine fear of having to carry out repressive activities against his fellow countrymen similar to those that occurred in the October

1988 uprising. If returned to Algeria he would be punished.

Paragraphs 167 to 171 of the *Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status* (Geneva, 1988) issued for guidance by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees concerned deserters and persons avoiding military service.

Mr Collins, submitting that the Secretary of State erred in law in rejecting the applicant's claim, relied on the last sentence of paragraph 171 that where "the type of military action, with which an individual does not wish to be associated, is condemned by the international

community as contrary to basic rules of human conduct, punishment for desertion or draft-evasion could, in the light of all other requirements of the definition, in itself be regarded as persecution".

He had an arguable point: one which the court should consider at a public hearing and, possibly, the Court of Appeal at a later stage so that everyone might be clear as to the limits of the matter.

Lord Justice Taylor and Sir Roulleyn Cumming-Bruce agreed.

Solicitors: Wilson & Co, Tottenham; Treasury Solicitor.

Auditors failed to discharge duty

Shorrock Ltd and Another v Meggitt plc

The duty of the auditors of a company to give a certificate of its net deficit for an accounting period was not discharged where, having arrived at a figure for the deficit, they proceeded to state that a component in that figure could not be determined.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Staughton and Sir Roger Ormrod) so held on May 8 in allowing an appeal by the defendant, Meggitt plc, from an order of Mr Evans-Lombe, QC, sitting

as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division, for summary judgment for the plaintiffs, Shorrock Ltd and Arrow Technology Ltd.

Touche Ross and Deloitte Haskins & Sells, in giving, as the joint auditors of Arrow, a certificate of its net deficit as at October 31, 1988, had stated that the deficit amounted to £1,954,224 but that they were unable to determine the adequacy or otherwise of a provision of £730,800 made by the directors in respect of potential legal claims against the

company. LORD JUSTICE FOX said that it was open to the auditors to certify that the October net deficit was £1,954,224 or, if they felt unable to do that, to refuse to certify.

But it was not open to them to state a sum as constituting the October net deficit and then say, in effect, they were not sure if that sum was correct. That defeated the whole purpose of requiring a certificate since it destroyed the certainty which the parties required by providing for a certificate.

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be easier. Career development loans are available for vocational courses, lasting no less than a week and no more than a year, if a bank manager can be persuaded that the course will improve job prospects. The loans are administered by the Clydesdale, Co-operative and Barclays banks.

John Simpson, who is responsible for ICI's graduate recruitment, reports that there are no more vacancies for newly qualified graduates this year. "If you want to be considered in 1992, contact employers before you go abroad, or you will miss out later. You may have to live at a

Graduates who start applying immediately should aim for quality rather than quantity. Most big companies request a completed application form rather than an impressive CV from newly qualified graduates, but questions such as "What have been your most important non-academic achievements to date? Why?" need to be treated with care.

Ken Reeve, the careers and appointments adviser at Leicester university, says: "This year, employers have been telling us that the number of applications is up but the quality is down. Students tend to want instant answers to their employment problem, but should not apply for jobs they do not really want. They should realise that they will get a job eventually, but it may take 18 months instead of six."

More than 50 per cent of graduates change jobs within five years of getting them, so an unrewarding first job need not be a fatal error.

"The greatest mistake is to do nothing," Mr Reeve concludes. "It is important not to sink into inactivity."

● **Further information:** central services unit (061-273 4233), Graduate Careerline (0272 303149)

For many students, the hard question is deciding what they really want to do. Where can they find out more about the range or posts on offer? Last year, more than 16,000 people attended graduate job fairs. This year, fairs are being held in London (June 27-29), Leeds (September 18), Glasgow (October 29-30) and London (November 27-28). Birmingham university's summer recruitment fair will be held on June 25 and 26, and the University of London careers fair is on at the Business

Many students do not realise that they can use the careers information resources of any local university or polytechnic in their job search. Careers offices provide not only literature but computer programs such as Cascad, an ideas generator, and Rogetscan, a method of identifying employers using a set of starting criteria: for example, businesses in the West Midlands employing chemists.

More than 20 institutions throughout Britain now use Prospect, a computer-aided careers guidance system, which students can use to make their own assessment. Graduates can contact the Central Services Unit (CSU) to find out where this facility is available and can ask to be put on the mailing list of the CSU publication, *Current Vacancies*, a fortnightly bulletin of graduate vacancies. There is also a telephone advisory service, Graduate Careertine, offering free advice and guidance. Based at Bristol university, it is open to all graduates in their first three years

after graduation. Graduates should also increase their skills by work experience or by taking vocational courses. "Get any work experience, even if you have to temp," says a spokesman for Reuters, the news agency, which employs graduates in marketing, accounting, personnel management and journalism.

Dr Roger Hughes, the senior careers adviser at London university, says: "If necessary, get a job at a lower level in a relevant industry. If you want to get into retail store management, any kind of job in a shop could be valuable. Try to

Par Raderecht, the director of CSU, says: "Marketing jobs are scarce, so if you want to go into marketing, any kind of selling experience is useful. If you want to be a manager, start by going to smaller businesses."

Most degree courses are non-vocational, so graduates who want to go into business will need office skills. Dr Hughes says: "Keyboard skills are necessary for all graduates, and diplomas in management can be taken at polytechnics and colleges of higher education. Vocational courses, especially those

with work experience built in, are desirable, but getting a grant is difficult."

Not many careers officers or government ministers seem to understand how many graduates will be facing the future with an overdraft. Although careers officers say it is better to get a job that is relevant to realising your ultimate ambition, it may be necessary to do any kind of job to keep a roof over your head.

Few grants are available for postgraduate courses, although there are more in science and technology. Obtaining a loan may

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Potential applicants should write or phone for further information and an application form from Jeremy Hirst, Director, Eastern Arts Board, Glyndwr Hafod Hall, Glyndwr House, 10, St. John's Street, Cardiff, CF1 1AP.

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For an informal discussion please phone Bart Welsh on 071 987 6966 ext 6280.
Application forms and job descriptions may be obtained from Personnel Section, Naiti Courtyard Centre, Great Eastern Enterprise, Millharbour, London E14 9TE.
Telephone: 071 987 6966 ext 6264 (answermachine).
Please quote job reference. Closing date: 21 June 1992

Applications are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post(s) regardless of sex, sexual orientation, religion, racial origin, marital status, disablement or age.

All jobs are open to jobshare unless otherwise stated.

For an informal discussion about the post telephone Dr Kevin Brown on (0983) 822060. Further details, write to the Secretary, HGWTMA, c/o Cultural Services HQ, Parkhurst Road, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5TX.
Closing date: 21st June.

Applications are invited for Lectureship in the Department of Economics and Economic History at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (tenable from 1 October 1991) or such later date as may be arranged. The appointee will be required to undertake research and teach in the undergraduate and graduate programmes offered by the Department in the field of Econometrics. The appointee will be required to teach in Spanish at the undergraduate level. The Department has access to computing facilities via a Vax network. Micro computers are also available to all members of the Department. Applicants are normally expected to have completed or be about to complete a doctorate. Applicants are additionally requested to provide a short description of their major research and a brief summary of the work they have undertaken and the direction in which their work is proceeding. The current salary range for Lecturers is \$ 20,000 - 26,000 per annum. Preliminary enquiries may be made to Professor Isabel Fradera, Chairperson of the Department, telephone 343-581 21 88 during office hours. Applications accompanied by a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be addressed to: Professor Isabel Fradera, Departament d'Economia i Història Econòmica, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain. Or to the Fax number 343-581 20 12.

Jeremy Gompertz Q.C., 5 Essex Court, Temple, London EC4Y 9AH.

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GOLF

Ballesteros leads the Europeans' US charge

By MITCHELL PLATTS
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

THE renaissance of Severiano Ballesteros has increased the possibility of European golfers dominating the leading championships this summer, following the success of Ian Woosnam in the Masters in April.

Ballesteros tees up on Thursday in the Buick Classic in Westchester on the outskirts of New York with his confidence sky-high after his wins in the Volvo PGA championship and the Dunhill British Masters.

The Spaniard's success should galvanise the likes of Nick Faldo, Bernhard Langer, José María Olazábal and Woosnam into believing that one of them can win the US Open at Hazeltine, Chaska, Minnesota, a week later.

The US Open has not been won by a European since Tony Jacklin claimed the title at Hazeltine in 1970. David Graham, of Australia, is the only non-American to have won the championship since Jacklin.

"Seve has obviously recovered his form so he will be going there supremely confident," Jacklin said. "But the United States Golf Association set up an examination of every aspect of the game and it is vital you know when to back off."

"There is no question that Seve can be too aggressive at times. And golf is not always a game suited to aggression. That said he has had plenty of experience of playing in the States and he should know how to handle the course as well as any."

"The key is to keep the ball in play and to keep your patience. I do believe that if Seve is ever going to win the US Open then he will have to do so soon."

Ballesteros has shown that he can adopt a safety-first approach. In 1983 at Oakmont, he used a one-iron on all the par fours except the second, where he took a five-iron. It worked to the extent that he began the final round sharing the lead with Tom Watson, but lost his way with a 74.

"I've been very close to the US Open a couple of times," Ballesteros said. "What I want to do next week is to be in contention on the last day. I want to be in the position where I can win. It is about time a European won the US Open again. We have a better chance now because there are more of us playing. I remember once six or seven years ago that I was the only one in the championship. We deserved a better representation and we have it now."

Ballesteros must do it for himself. He must win the US Open. To him it is not quite as simple as moving closer to completing the grand slam of all four major championships. His desire to win the title was intensified in 1980 when he exploded in fury after being disqualified for being late on the tee. It was his own blunder, but it left a bitter taste.

Faldo, like Ballesteros, has arrived in Westchester, where he will hope to regain his competitive sharpness on a course where the Spaniard won in 1983 and again in 1988. "I like it and there is no way I am here for a vacation," Ballesteros said. "There has been a lot of pressure on me for a month but I like the pressure of challenging for titles. I want to win again, this week and next."

Ballesteros is not convinced that Woosnam's cause will be helped by playing in the Murphy's Cup in Fulford this week. "I think it is better to be in America, either playing or having a week off prior to a major championship," Ballesteros said. "But we all do things differently."

Woosnam acknowledged that by being in America prior to the Masters, he was better prepared. "The Welshman, however, felt compelled to honour a commitment to play in the Murphy's Cup. He will fly out by Concorde next Monday. "I was runner-up in 1989 after getting in only three days before the event," he said. "I don't feel that it is going to hamper my chances this time."

□ Potomac, Maryland (Reuters) — Billy Andrade won the PGA Open, on Sunday, beating Jeff Sluman at the first hole in a play-off, after record totals of 263.

RANKINGS

VOLVO ORDER OF MERIT (GB and Ireland unless stated). 1, S Ballesteros (Sp), £199,217; 2, S Faldo (Eng), £181,354; 3, D Feherty (Ire), £152,785; 4, J Woosnam (Wales), £150,485; 5, C Perry (Aus), £118,117; 6, J M O'Connell (Sp), £112,046; 7, V Singh (Ind), £108,937; 8, S Langer (Ger), £107,255; 9, J Torrance (Scot), £105,558; 10, C Montgomerie (Scot), £118,118.

SONY WORLD RANKINGS: 1, J Woosnam (GB), 20,550; 2, J M O'Connell (Sp), 17,885; 3, N Faldo (GB), 18,000; 4, G Norman (Aus), 14,550; 5, S Ballesteros (Sp), 11,550; 6, P Aschinger (US), 11,717; 7, P Stewart (US), 10,521; 8, P Hearn (US), 9,553; 9, S Langer (Ger), 9,471; 10, M Mackay (GB), 9,221; 11, T J Lee (US), 8,112; 12, L Wadsworth (US), 8,755; 13, C Strong (US), 8,651; 14, J Nicks (US), 8,538; 15, M Calzaghe (US), 8,131.

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WHAT a week this promises to be for the Parke family. In today's new England men's ranking list Simon Parke, aged 18, the British and world junior champion, takes over the No. 1 position for the first time, displacing Del Harris.

Meanwhile, Parke's father, Ian, and his sister, Emma, aged 17, are involved in the final quarter-finals of the Dunlop Champion of Champions national tournament.

Simon's elevation — he is the youngest English No. 1 — lowers the average age of the top five to under 21. Ian understands that trend well enough, both from managing Simon's commercial affairs and from his own competitive endeavours. It took

him nearly an hour at Pontefract to subdue Tim Naylor, aged 15, the champion of the Adel club.

The England women's ranking list is remarkable for the presence for the first time, in fourth place, of Sue Wright, aged 30, from Kent who savaged the world's top ten in her upset victory over the British Open finalist in April.

LEADING RANKINGS: Men: 1, S Parke (Yorkshire), 2, D Harris (Essex), 3, P Harris (Leeds), 4, J Nield (Hampshire), 5, C Walker (Essex), 6, B Beeson (Northampton), 7, P Gregory (Sussex), 8, Rancome (Essex), 9, P Whitlock (Cheshire), 10, T Harris (Essex), 11, L Opa (Northampton), 12, M A Molton (Hampshire), 13, S Horner (Yorkshire), 14, S Wright (Kent), 15, G Davies (Gloucestershire), 16, S Golder (Gloucestershire), 17, C Jackson (Derby), 18, A Cummings (Sussex), 19, J Martin (Northampton), 20, S Langley (Sussex).

WOMEN: 1, S Wright (Kent), 2, D Harris (Essex), 3, P Harris (Leeds), 4, J Nield (Hampshire), 5, C Walker (Essex), 6, B Beeson (Northampton), 7, P Gregory (Sussex), 8, Rancome (Essex), 9, P Whitlock (Cheshire), 10, T Harris (Essex), 11, L Opa (Northampton), 12, M A Molton (Hampshire), 13, S Horner (Yorkshire), 14, S Wright (Kent), 15, G Davies (Gloucestershire), 16, S Golder (Gloucestershire), 17, C Jackson (Derby), 18, A Cummings (Sussex), 19, J Martin (Northampton), 20, S Langley (Sussex).

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Ringmaster in control: Peter Walwyn, the trainer, keeps a watchful eye on his charges at his Seven Barrows yard in Lambourn, which is suffering from the recession

Grim outlook as owners cut back

The Red Lion, in the centre of the Berkshire village of Lambourn, is about to be sold, and there is only a handful of lunch-time customers. Johnny Nelson, brother of the trainer Charlie Nelson, laments "the great days when the place was packed."

"Now the village is full of commuters, who don't use the pubs or the restaurants. You used to be able to walk down the street and see 20 people and you'd know them all. Now you might know two or three."

"The developers spotted Lambourn as halfway between Newbury and Swindon, which must be two of the fastest-growing towns in Britain. So they've filled the place with houses which people can't afford to buy. The builders have ripped the heart out of the place and contributed nothing to local needs. There are empty luxury houses and nowhere for the stable lads to live."

A lot of the lads have been laid off as a result of the declining number of horses in training. Nelson points out "Usually, there are plenty of jobs riding out, but now there is nothing. I know

a couple who have gone back to Ireland in despair. When Reg Akehurst moved here recently, there were a dozen people on his doorstep on the first day looking for work."

The crisis has been coming for a long time, he says. Costs have soared to the point where he reckons an owner has to spend some £15,000 a year to have a horse in training, including VAT, transport, jockeys' fees and other extras. But prize-money has not kept pace, and fewer owners can afford to keep horses.

His comments echo those of Peter Walwyn, chairman of the Lambourn Trainers' Association: "Owners are cutting down. They say we are charging too much. They are not rushing to keep horses with anyone. They look at the prize-money in other countries, and they realise they don't have to keep horses here."

The knock-on effect on Lambourn's once-thriving economy is painfully obvious. Jimmy Atwood was until recently employed in the building trade and is working as a temporary barman. On Thursday he will be

on the dole. "Talk to any landlord in the village, and he will tell you profits are down by at least 40 per cent," he says. "Nobody's going to the pub any more."

Across the road in a saddlery shop, June Reid says that business slows down at this time of year anyway, but that it is slower now than ever: "The stables are cutting down on their requirements, and we are feeling the recession much more than we did last time."

Patrick Shaw, the local manager of Barclays Bank, sees things as "pretty bad. It is no secret that, unless things change dramatically, a lot of trainers will go out of business soon."

"I have no doubt that more money has to go into racing. I would like the big bookmakers to divulge how much they make, but they don't, which leads me to suppose that they are making a lot more than they want people to know."

"If people can afford to train horses as a hobby, fair enough. But some will just go on even if they are losing thousands of pounds. In the hard world of Conservative philosophy, lame ducks fail. But in racing there are an awful lot of lame ducks."

"The problem is that most trainers own their own yards and, if they want to give up, they can't sell. There are four yards on the market or recently sold, but those are only the ones we know about. We're looking at a drop in property values of between 25 and 30 per cent, and it would actually make more sense for a trainer to rent his yard."

According to Craig Pilgrim, an estate agent, the talk was that almost any yard in Lambourn was open to offers. Some were sold, others put up for sale but withdrawn when owners realised it was hopeless. They would probably still sell if they could find a buyer.

Two big trainers, Barry Hills and Dick Hern, have just moved back to Lambourn, which has taken up some of the slack. "But the market is still pretty grim. Racing is not getting enough money, and the recession is hitting owners, who are cutting back and not paying their bills. So there are a lot of empty boxes."

John Corbett, a bloodstock agent who lives down the road in the village of East Garston, says: "Racing in this country is in a diabolical state. If we didn't have the Maktoums and the Khalid Abdullas, where would we be? The Home Affairs Select Committee said things that had needed to be said for a long, long time. Hopefully, this report won't just gather dust."

"In every other country, racing is treated as an industry, which employs a lot of people, and the taxation arrangements reflect this. The money goes back into racing. A lot of people are knocking the Jockey Club, saying that it doesn't have the time or inclination to present its case properly. But you can't expect 120 country gentlemen to run racing."

You wouldn't ask them to run ICY or any other big company."

Corbett is a former member of the British Racing Industries Committee, since subsumed by the Horseracing Advisory Council, which asked Denis Healey, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, to scrap the levy, raise the betting tax to 10 per cent and give two per cent back to racing. In most countries, racing's share of turnover is three or four per cent. The levy provides a niggardly 0.8 per cent.

"In Australia and South Africa, they have off-course betting, but it's all strictly controlled. Here the big bookmakers have castrated our tote system. Do we need betting shops at all? Why can't we be like France where they have the Pari-Mutuel, and where you can walk into a cafe or a bar and have a bet?"

"I think £100 million from betting would be about right," he says. "We can't survive on £40 million. The breeders are not making any money, and they are the seedcorn of the industry. Without breeding, there would be no racing."

John Young concludes his report from Lambourn on the effects of the recession on racing

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Agassi offers the committee some colour



Perry: colourful player

By ANDREW LONGMORE

NOT since Gussie Moran's lace pants outraged the purists and offended the establishment in 1949 has fashion been so prominent a topic of debate on the pre-Wimbledon hustings. Forget about the tennis, what will Andre Agassi wear on centre court or court 12 or wherever he makes his long-awaited return to the All England Club later this month? Will Nike, his tailors, who have produced some unappetising blanchings in recent months, risk the ultimate penalty of disqualification by being too colourful for the liking of the All England committee and the tournament referee, Alan Mills?

Agassi, of course, is keeping quiet, which is not a word you can use about the purple and black outfit he has been sporting at the French Open. "You've waited for three years to see, so I guess you can wait another few days," he said yesterday. Besides, he is exclusively contracted to reveal all to the

readers of a tabloid newspaper. At the centre of the brouhaha is rule 8 of Wimbledon's "Conditions of entry and participation", which states: "For all matches (except for the warm-up period) ... competitors must be dressed predominantly in white throughout. Any competitor dressed in a manner deemed unsuitable by the committee will be liable to be defaulted". John McEnroe, one of the more notable victims of rule 8, had to change his dark blue shorts on centre court.

No one can quite remember when the rule was actually set in stone, but Wimbledon is the only one of the four grand slams to have such a strict dress code. Philippe Chatrier, president of the French Tennis Federation and the International Tennis Federation, has talked wistfully about adopting the "predominantly white" rule for the French Open - notably, in the aftermath of Agassi's pink-and-white number last year - but has bowed to pressures.

The manufacturers involved in

the multi-million-pound leisurewear market are less enthusiastic about the tradition of the "predominantly white" ruling. "What is 'predominantly white'?" asks Alfred Schwarz, head of sports promotions for Adidas, who have Stefan Edberg and Steffi Graf among the 50 or so players under contract. "It's left to people's discretion. For the Wimbledon committee, that means nearly 100 per cent white, for us it means 51 per cent. We all agree you can't have solid blue, but a white background with some colour on it - what's wrong with that?"

Last year, the Italian clothing company, Diadora, which had guaranteed Jennifer Capriati \$3.5 million for a five-year contract, badly misinterpreted the ruling and had its Capriati range turned down by the Committee of Management just before her Wimbledon debut last year. As Capriati, at the age of 14, was the youngest player ever to appear at Wimbledon and the media phenomenon of the year, that was a costly error, upsetting the trade,

which had stocked up with the Capriati range on the understanding she would be wearing it at Wimbledon, and the public, who could not buy what they saw on television.

"You want to be able to make stuff you can sell," Ian Hamilton, of Nike, said. "One of the problems is that 'predominantly white' does not sell and we can't keep producing clothes we cannot sell in the shops."

In practice, the manufacturers submit their designs to Wimbledon for informal approval, but the underlying issue, according to Schwarz, is that the Wimbledon committee is overstepping the boundaries of its authority. "The ruling makes us nervous because we have to guess when we produce our ranges what will be acceptable to Wimbledon, but it is very difficult to get all the manufacturers together to lobby for a more precise definition. From an image point of view, Wimbledon is the most watched event of any through the year. It has a certain meaning, but the design rule is a problem and we feel that is

our domain, not Wimbledon's."

Wimbledon argues that it is its job to protect the traditions of the championships. "The rule is ill-defined, but we don't think it's right to stipulate any percentage for 'predominantly white'. It's in the eye of the beholder. A very small amount of psychedelic colouring can be off-putting while a pastel-coloured shirt could be perfectly acceptable. We feel - and, I think, the players feel too - that this is one of our better traditions," Chris Goringe, chief executive of the All England Club, said.

Privately, of course, Nike knows a good marketing ploy when it sees one. The company will not reveal how much it has spent on the design and promotion of its No. 1 clothes horse any more than it will reveal the colours of his outfit to the Wimbledon committee. Rumours abound. Agassi in classical white from top of his head to the bottom of his white bicycle shorts? Agassi with dyed white hair? The suspense is killing.



Agassi: pallid poise

Swede eyes a full house of grand-slam titles

Edberg's flash of temper is true revelation

From ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT, PARIS

FOR a moment, Stefan Edberg changed character yesterday. It was not enough to suggest that the normally placid Swede has a Mr Hyde hidden inside his Doctor Jekyll, but the ferocity with which he smashed a ball into the ground after losing his service in his fourth round match against Andrei Cherkasov was clear indication that the No. 1 seed is developing an emotional attachment to the French Open.

Should he go one better than 1989 and win his fifth grand slam title, he would join Boris Becker in needing just one more to complete the full house, and the prospect is appealing to Edberg more and more. Yesterday, after losing five of the first seven games and saving a set point, he took

another step with a 7-6, 6-4, 6-3 win over the Soviet.

Edberg's immediate path is blocked by the formidable figure of Jim Courier, who is still kicking himself for losing to the Swede in five sets in the Australian Open this year. Courier had the strange experience of playing Todd Martin yesterday. Strange not just because Martin is 6ft 6in tall and looks every inch of it, but because, on all known form, the American from Illinois had no right to be anywhere near the fourth round of a grand slam tournament. Two weeks ago, he had not won a match on the tour this year nor in a grand slam, but the match against Courier was his seventh in qualifying and the main draw. After the ninth seed had

taken the first set, there was little danger that Martin would extend his sequence, but he enjoyed himself, and even persuaded his regular dinner partner to join in the fun occasionally, though three sets was clearly enough of Courier for one day.

Food was not a popular topic of conversation for Fabrice Santoro. The young Frenchman had been up all night with food poisoning, hardly the ideal preparation for his fourth round against Michael Stich. Stich, sensing that all was not well with his opponent, tucked in happily dominating the net as he liked.

Like Courier, however, he has yet to prove he has the temperament for the very big occasion, though he has beaten Edberg in the last month. If he gets past Franco Davin, of Argentina, Stich might have another rendezvous with the world No. 1 in the semi-finals.

The Olympics dominated the rest of the day. A meeting of the International Tennis Federation Olympic committee fired another shot across the bows of those women players who are thinking of not competing in the Federation Cup, in Nottingham in July, notably Monica Seles and Gabriela Sabatini. If neither plays, they will effectively rule themselves out of the Olympics next year, the meeting confirmed.

The ITF also confirmed reports that Seles had asked the Yugoslav Tennis Federation to play for her country, in addition to the \$120,000 she will also be paid by the ITF. As the YTF has rather less money than Seles it was a surprising request, and the defending champion, who last week sounded very reluctant to go to Nottingham, might have some explaining to do after her quarter-final with Conchita Martinez today.



Counter-puncher: Gabriela Sabatini on her way to a straight sets victory

RESULTS FROM ROLAND GARROS

MEN'S SINGLES: Fourth round: M Stich (Ger) bt F Santoro (Fr), 6-3, 6-1, 6-2; J Courier (US) bt T Martin (US), 6-2, 6-3, 6-3; S Edberg (Swe) bt A Cherkasov (USSR), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3; F Davin (Arg) bt A Boetsch (Fr), 7-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Second round: S Collins (US) and M Pierce (Fr) bt R Fairbank-Niedel and E Raneach (SA), 6-3, 6-2. Third round: G Fernandez (US) and J Novotna (Cz) bt J Halard (Fr) and A Huber (Ger), 6-4, 7-6; A Sanchez Vicario (Sp) and H Sukova (Cz) bt G Hagedorn (US) and W Probst (Ger), 6-2, 6-3; K Jordan and M McGrath (US) bt N Tauziat (Fr) and J Wiesner (Aust), 4-6, 6-2, 6-0; M Paz and G Sabatini (Arg) bt K Adams (US) and M Bollograi (Net), 6-2, 6-2; M Fernandez and Z Garrison (US) bt R McQuillan (Aus) and C Taniguchi (Fr), 6-2, 6-1; L Sanchez and N Zvereva

(USSR) bt I Janovicova and E Melicharova (Cz), 6-2, 6-4; E Burgin and P Fendick (US) bt C Kohde-Kilsch (Ger) and L Meskhi (USSR), 6-4, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES: Third round: A Sanchez Vicario (Sp) and J Lozano (Mex) bt M Pierce (Fr) and K Flach (US), 6-4, 6-3; K Jordan (US) and M Woodforde (Aus) bt B Schultz and M Koevermans (Net), 6-2, 6-3; C Vis and P Haarhuis (Net) bt C Baklanov (Net) and B Garnett (US), 6-3, 6-3; A Tarnesvan (Hun) and G Luza (Arg) bt K Adams and S Carron (US), 7-5, 6-7, 6-1.

Thompson may miss world championships

From DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT, ALHAMA

DALEY Thompson, Britain's decathlon world record-holder, yesterday virtually ruled out any chance of him competing in the world championships in Tokyo in August when he said: "Tokyo is not in my plans."

That did not mean to say the door was closed. He left it ajar, albeit ever-so-slightly, by adding: "I would go if I started going great, but it is not in the forefront of my mind."

Interviewed in *The Times* last December, Thompson said that he thought he would have "a wicked chance" of regaining his world title. But, after contesting only seven of the ten events for Britain against Spain here, he admitted that the road back had proven less smooth than he expected.

"When I spoke to you in December, I thought another couple of months and I would be going great," he said. "But it has been much harder than I imagined." Thompson, aged 32, has failed to complete a decathlon since his fourth place in the 1988 Olympic Games. The last of his two Olympic, three Commonwealth, one world and two European titles came in 1986.

While Mark Bishop, Britain's leading decathlete here in third place, concluded from watching Thompson that he was "obviously capable" of scoring a world championship qualifying standard of 7,850 points, and Frank Dick, his

coaching adviser, said he would be over 8,000 points by the end of the season, such targets were dismissed by the man whose world record stands at 8,847 points.

Antonio Penalver, the Spaniard who set a world-best this year of 8,306 points, said he thought Thompson capable of between 8,400 and 8,500 points at the Barcelona Olympics next year. "That was astute of him," Thompson said, flashing one of those cheeky-boy grins of his. "If that was all I thought I could do, I am not sure I would be throwing myself into it as I am."

"I would not want to go to Tokyo for the sake of it. A score of 8,200 to 8,300 is not what I am looking for. I want to be the best decathlete in the world again and all my effort is channelled towards that."

Becoming a family man, with a wife and two children, had not impinged on his motivation, he said. "I go to the track and instead of spending eight hours a day there, I spend five hours a day. I still get as much in. I just talk less."

His 11.00sec 100 metres into rain and a headwind had been encouraging. "It was worth about 10.7sec to 10.8," he said. "I need to work on my speed. My whole decathlon has always been based on my speed and, once I get down to 10.5sec, everything will start clicking into place."

England call Watkin

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

STEVE Watkin, the Glamorgan seam bowler, yesterday received belated recognition of his consistency. The England selectors added him to the party for the first Test match, which starts at Headingley on Thursday, after an injury to Derek Pringle.

A worrying recurrence of back trouble, for which he had manipulated surgery during the winter, persuaded Pringle that he might not be fit enough for a five-day game.

Although Pringle bowled in both of Essex's matches at the weekend, his condition is enough of a concern for Watkin to travel to Leeds as cover. The England players will practise today, but Pringle is expected to undergo a

fitness test tomorrow before a final decision is made.

Even if Pringle is eliminated, Watkin may find himself carrying the drinks on Thursday but, as the leading English-qualified wicket-taker in first-class cricket this summer, he has fully earned his elevation, further indication of the reluctance to gamble on the speed of David Lawrence.

Watkin, aged 26, was remarkably unlucky not to make his Test debut in 1989 when, oddly, he shared with Pringle the distinction of taking most wickets. He has toured with England A for the past two winters.

Warwickshire clear, page 38

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Taylor is the victim of a diplomatic muddle

From STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT, AUCKLAND

GRAHAM Taylor has unwittingly become the centre of an embarrassing diplomatic incident here. The manager of England's football team was annoyed to discover that, without his permission, he and the members of his squad had been invited to attend several social functions in between the two games against New Zealand.

Members of the New Zealand Football Association council have set up unofficial commercial enterprises, the financial benefits of which were to be donated partially to charity. They included several lunches and a golf tournament.

Taylor was bemused to

receive a telephone call yesterday from a football club, asking him where he had been the previous evening. Unbeknown to him, he had been invited to speak at a dinner. He subsequently discovered that similar assignments were to take place today and in Wellington on Friday.

He also found out, equally to his surprise, that all 23 England players were to feature in a tournament at the Remuera Golf Club today and that companies had already paid for the privilege of accompanying them on the course.

"I made it clear before I came that I would accept no commitments or any speaking engagements," Taylor said. "I find that I'm supposed to be going to a lunch on Wednes-

day during which Lawrie McMenemy and myself are supposed to be speaking and for which people have paid."

The fee was \$50 (about £23). "I won't be at that lunch. My name has been taken in vain and whoever is responsible for this is out of order. There is nothing in writing and I'm rather disappointed that this has happened. I believe people have already paid to attend the golf tournament and again that has happened without our knowledge. This morning I received a call from a football club asking me where I was last night. The New Zealand FA arranged for me to be there but I knew nothing about it. I take great umbrage at this development. The people responsible should be called to task."

"I came here as the England manager and my priority all the time must be to the team. I consider these events to be commercial enterprises. If I was speaking at any function, I wouldn't expect to be paid. Nobody has come up to me and apologised for all this."

Noel Robinson, the chief executive of the NZFA, was taken aback by Taylor's public outburst and admitted that he was embarrassed. "I totally agree with what Graham says. I know what has been going on and I think it's important that we sort it out. It has been getting out of hand. The English FA was asked but there was never any firm commitment."

"I heard today of another three or four things they've been asked to do. I know

nothing about them. The football club dinner was nothing to do with us and it has never been mentioned. I think there is a bunch of enthusiastic guys saying the England team is coming and we'll get some of them down here. I don't think it's much more than enthusiastic naivety."

"I'm more embarrassed than anybody else because, as the chief executive, I'd be expected to know in great detail about these events. Some of them have been planned but none had ever been firmed up. There seems to be no agreement between all of the parties concerned."

"Some councillors thought that a golf day would be a good idea but I'm not going to criticise them because they are my employers. I've not dis-

cussed any of this with Graham Taylor. I've been talking with Glen Kiron [the head of the FA's external affairs] who's been dealing with the whole tour since last November."

"The football matches are the purpose of the trip. They are the big events and the only other official engagement is that the two sides will meet the British High Commissioner in Wellington on Thursday. The rest of it has all been ad hoc and I'll be speaking to my chairman to sort it out within the next 24 hours. I did not know that Graham Taylor would be going public."

England's narrow win, page 39
